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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Soviets Take 263 Villages; NYA Cut to War Labor; No 'False Alarm' on Fuel

The World's Day—March 7, 1942

War: Russians Claim 263 Villages in Month

Russia: Red army troops were credited by Moscow with killing 40,000 Germans and recapturing 263 villages during the month ending March 5, in an advance which Moscow said was still continuing.

Africa: Bad fighting weather was reported by the Italian High Command to have limited action on the Libyan front but the High Command admitted that the RAF had bombed Tripoli.

Atlantic: The U. S. Navy announced the torpedoing of the motorship Leil "somewhere in the Atlantic" with the probable loss of 15 men, and the "presumed" loss of two other vessels overdue, an American freighter and a tanker of Panamanian registry. [Page 3.]

Washington: NYA Limited to War Output Labor

Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator, has ordered the immediate closing of all NYA projects not turning out war production workers.

James M. Landis, Civilian Defense Director, has been authorized to procure essential equipment for the protection of persons and property in the nation's "target areas" from bombing attacks, sabotage and other war hazards. [Page 10.]

Use of the Aleutian Islands as a base for full-scale attacks on Japan was advocated by Senator Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

There is no "imminent" plan to confiscate tires from private car owners, aids of Leon Henderson said after the Price Administrator had disclosed that the subject had been discussed.

The Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, which escaped Japanese-controlled waters at the outbreak of the war and reached Alaska after 22 days at sea has been chartered by the Maritime Commission, the Navy said.

A program to produce parts to keep medium and heavy trucks, trailers, and busses on the road, was announced by the War Production Board, along with greater priority assistance to commercial air lines.

The War Production Board disclosed it was considering issuing orders reducing the number of sizes of electric light bulbs by more than 50 per cent. Some 2,500 different sizes of different types of bulbs now are in use.

New England: Fuel Shortage No 'False Alarm'

Fuel shortage held by Massachusetts Public Safety Committee to be no "false alarm" this time. [Details: Page 2.]

Conversion of inland water route from Boston to Florida into a main artery for commercial oil carriers and coastal freighters urged by Frank S. Davis, Manager of Boston Maritime Association. [Details: Page 5.]

Organized resistance to the Federal Government usurping control of unemployment insurance planned by the States of the Union. [Details: Page 2.]

National: Exit of Americans From Shanghai

United States nationals in Japanese-occupied Shanghai—estimated by the Japanese to number 1,600 including diplomats—who wish to return home are to make application through the Swedish Consulate which is handling negotiations between Japan and the United States, according to Domei, official Japanese news agency.

A fire destroyed the $25,000 administration building of the basic magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nev., a $63,000,000 project, financed by the Defense Plant Corporation and scheduled to begin producing magnesium for warplane factories about June 1.

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen said in Burlington, Iowa, that all melt units handling explosives at the Iowa Ordnance plant would remain closed while a board of experts conducts a "thorough investigation" into an explosion which killed at least 16 workmen.

Ray Murphy, Director of the American Legion's air-raid warden training program, opened in Indianapolis a two-day conference to put finishing touches on plans to train 1,253,657 wardens.

American Federation of Labor caulkers returned to work at two San Diego shipyards, ending a six-day walkout, and the Navy withdrew emergency crews sent to complete construction on a naval patrol vessel.

The National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace, meeting at Ohio Wesleyan University, Baltimore, Ohio, urged that the United States co-operate fully toward maintaining a just world order backed up by an international police force. [Page 3.]

Americas: Nazi Vice-Consul Seized in Brazil

A report from Rio de Janeiro said that the German Vice-Consul at Santos and "other persons" had been arrested for complicity in the short-lived flight of 11 Nazi crewmen of the former German liner Windhuk from a San Vincente prison camp. All of the crewmen except one who drowned were recaptured.

In Europe: Interned Americans on Way Home

U. S. diplomats and newspapermen detained at Bad Neuheim, Germany, since December are en route by special train to Port Bou on the French-Spanish border, according to the Daily Mail in London.

Fifty guerrillas were reported to have practically wiped out an entire Italian battalion in the Gereva barracks of southeastern Albania on the night of Jan. 16.

Five more Norwegians were executed by the Nazis on charges of having practiced "propaganda on behalf of Britain."

Laurence A. Steinhardt, new United States Ambassador to Turkey, arrived in Ankara to take over his post.

Europe's wheat crop, exclusive of Russia, has dropped to 1,464,000,000 bushels compared with earlier predictions of a normal crop of 1,573,800,000 bushels, the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome estimated.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Full Blackout Due March 31 In Boston Area

48 towns and cities to join in New England's biggest test, after own first tests.

New England will have its biggest test blackout on Tuesday, March 31, when 48 Greater Boston communities comprising more than 2,000,000 persons will either turn off their lights or see to it that no streaks of light show through blacked-out windows.

Announcement of the blackout to cover more than 600 square miles and be the second co-operative community blackout in New England was made by Michael Kelleher, Regional Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who said that by March 31 every community included in the test would have completed a trial blackout of its own.

The first co-operative blackout was held last night in 14 communities surrounding Springfield, Mass., as the homes of more than 300,000 families were shrouded in darkness for 20 minutes. Only busy industrial plants remained lighted and total darkness was reported completed within a space of 1 minute and 10 seconds.

Limits of Blackout

The Greater Boston blackout will reach as far as Canton, Randolph, and Holbrook to the south of Boston, Scituate to the southeast, Framingham to the west and Woburn, Lynnfield and Swampscott to the north. The 48 communities involved are as follows:

Arlington	Nahant
Belmont	Natick
Boston	Needham
Braintree	Newton
Brookline	Norwood
Canton	Quincy
Cambridge	Randolph
Chelsea	Reading
Cohasset	Revere
Dedham	Saugus
Dover	Scituate
Everett	Stoneham
Framingham	Somerville
Hingham	Swampscott
Holbrook	Wakefield
Hull	Waltham
Lexington	Watertown
Lincoln	Wayland
Lynn	Wellesley
Lynnfield	Weston
Malden	Westwood
Medford	Weymouth
Melrose	Winchester
Milton	Winthrop
	Woburn

The magnitude of the blackout is indicated in the fact that nearly one half of the State's population of 4,500,000 persons will be involved.

"Such a tremendous undertaking," Mr. Keleher pointed out, "could be attempted only through excellent co-operation of city and town committees all of whom will have had experience in the conduct of local blackouts."

The actual time of the blackout has not yet been decided upon.

Flaws in Some Tests

Blackout tests continued throughout Massachusetts last night with only partial success reported from Brockton and Malden. In the latter city street lights and automobile headlights continued to shine brightly through the half-hour trial period. Traffic was permitted to pass through the streets at a speed of not more than 15 miles an hour while sirens sounded and homes were darkened.

Brockton was blacked out from 10 to 10:15 p. m., but some lights were reported in homes and stores.

The town of Stoneham was also blacked out last night from 9:30 to 10 with 600 wardens patrolling the streets and reporting a 100 per cent success. Some time between 2 and 4 p. m., tomorrow, the town plans to test the alertness of its civilian defense corps with a surprise alarm. The time it takes for all operators to assume their posts will be carefully checked.

A co-operative community blackout on a small scale was announced today for Thursday, March 12, from 9 to 9:20 p. m. in so-called District VC-2 which includes Arlington, Belmont, Lincoln, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. Audible airraid alarm signals will start the blackout in order to determine the coverage of siren installations.

Pictures and map: Page 2

Japanese Troops Hold Most of Java; Allies Plan Stand in Mountain Jungles; 'New Singapore' for Britain in Ceylon

Large island, rich in products, offers base for counteroffensives by United Nations.

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Island of Ceylon, the southernmost tip of India, has all the qualities to become a new strategic Singapore in the Indian Ocean. This island called by the Chinese the "Land without Sorrow" or "The Island of Jewels," resembles a pear suspended from the south of India by its stalk.

Singapore was prepared as a defense base at a time when naval supremacy was not disputed. Attacks from the air made this small isle untenable. Ceylon lived her peaceful existence behind the umbrella of Singapore. Now, the umbrella gone, this island must assume a much greater role in the defense of the Indian Ocean and its vital shipping lines between the Near East and the Far East. The fate of Suez, South Africa, and Australia may depend upon this island.

Celyon can protect the Bay of Bengal. In a distance of 1,300 miles west of Rangoon it forms the left corner of a triangle each side of which measures 1,300 miles. The northern point of this triangle is at Calcutta while the right corner is in the Strait of Malacca. With the base at Celyon British India can be protected as well as attacked.

The distance from Ceylon to Aden, the gateway to the Suez Canal, is 2,100 miles. In an equal distance to the southwest is French Madagascar while Singapore is 1,570 nautical miles to the east. The strategic position of Ceylon thus becomes immediately manifest. The whole Indian Ocean with the adjacent countries of India, Burma, as well as Persia and Southern Arabia can be dominated from Ceylon. Even the east coast of Africa with the islands of French Madagascar and British Zanzibar.

Gateway to Middle East

The important Middle East supply lines to Soviet Russia are under the command of the bombers of whichever nation dominates Ceylon. From this point of view the strategic position of Ceylon is incomparably superior to that of Singapore.

The strength of Singapore depended upon the role of the battleship in modern warfare. Air strategy made the position of Singapore precarious. Singapore resembled more a fortress surrounded by enemies than a jumping platform from where air control over many thousands of miles of sea can be achieved.

Even with little effort Ceylon can become that strategic position in the Far East that Singapore had lost with the development of aviation.

Ceylon is a big island which if well defended cannot be conquered. With 25,330 square miles it is three times the size of the State of Massachusetts. Populated by over 6,000,000 persons of Indian origin only few Europeans live in this tropical climate. The hot season starts in March and then humidity and lack of wind makes it very uncomfortable for Europeans.

The rainy season begins in April and lasts through June. It is during these months that the Japanese will attempt the occupation of this highly strategic island which would give them the domination in the Indian Ocean and threaten the Suez Canal, the East Coast of Africa as well as India proper. French Madagascar in Vichy hands is another dangerous strategic position for which the Japanese are already heading.

In spite of climatic handicaps Ceylon can be defended and converted into the Indian air base in a short time. The island resembles

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Wide World

Java Mountain Artillery

Artillery units like the one pictured above have done heroic work in the defense of the Dutch East Indies against the Japanese. These units have been in the thick of the fighting, particularly in Java, because their guns can be dismounted and transported across rough country on horseback. They have been urged to help form a "MacArthur Line" to harass the invaders in case the island is overrun.

Island defenders give up hope of reinforcements—British rally in Burma.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The only news of the fate of Java came from Japanese sources via Germany and is not entirely reliable, but it appeared that the Allied defenders, having relinquished Batavia, were preparing for possible long resistance in the mountains of the interior.

A report that Japanese troops had broken through the northern defenses of Bandoeng, however, left it doubtful whether this military headquarters, surrounded by mountains of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, would be one of the main points of resistance. Other mountain points where Allied defenders were holding out were Malang and Mageland in the central section of the island.

Japanese claimed to have entered Surabaya, the main naval base at the eastern end of the north coast, while the south coast appeared to have been closed to the entry of any reinforcements by the demolition of the port of Tjelaljab from the air.

Glowing reports of vast convoys of American reinforcements moving across the Pacific, published in the London Daily Mail from a correspondent who appears to be on shipboard, have received no confirmation from Washington or any official source.

In Burma, the British appear once more to be holding their own, apparently having the use of newly arrived tanks which gives them a temporary advantage over the Japanese.

In the Philippines, a fresh Japanese landing, this time on Mindoro, 70 miles south of Bataan Peninsula, is reported.

Dutch East Indies:

With Java reported cut in two, defenders of the last Allied stronghold in the Southwest Pacific clung stubbornly today to mountain positions.

Japanese troops sweeping across Java from the Rembang beachhead invasion base have reached the south coast on the Indian Ocean, the German Radio declared, quoting Tokyo advices. This advance apparently was in the area of Jogjakarta, 15 miles from the south coast, fall of which was acknowledged Friday by the Dutch.

Troops defending the once-important naval base of Surabaya, where demolitions have been reported carried out, and other positions of eastern Java, thus appear to have been isolated from the main defense force which is re-

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Murray Tells Labor 'Produce, Produce'; Democracy Gains Ground in Far East

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—This is Labor's war.

Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in terms of ringing enthusiasm unsurpassed even by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, left no doubt of it in a nationally broadcast radio address last night, calling on labor to "produce, produce, produce."

Other events helped clarify Labor's all-out position to the war. Contrary to the charge of the National Association of Manufacturers this week that Labor had reverted to a "strikes as usual" policy, high WPB officials today declared Labor's co-operation "excellent."

Their statement said "formal authorized strikes which tied up plants for weeks at a time, have virtually stopped. The strikes since Dec. 7 are almost entirely local; they last only a few days each; they are not authorized and in most cases are outlawed immediately by the International Union; in nearly all cases they are based on a local grievance traceable to bad temper or irascibility of a plant manager, foreman, or job steward."

Mr. Murray's dynamic call for full Labor output last night carried no qualifications or exceptions. "We know that this is Labor's war," he said. He hailed Mr. Nelson's program of joint labor-management plant committees. He declared the Nelson proposal for appropriate awards to outstanding worker production feats "a splendid idea." He met the difficult strike question head on.

Policy of Collaboration

Observers believe the Murray speech shows that President Roosevelt's policy of collaboration with Labor is beginning to show fruit. It was on this basis that the House last week crushed the Smith amendment to the war powers bill, 226 to 62, which would have emasculated Labor protective legislation dealing with wages and hours.

Recalling that at the outset of war the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. "solemnly pledged themselves to set aside the strike weapon for the duration of the war," Mr. Murray last night continued:

"There has not been a single

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Coast Ship Workers To Speed War Output

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, March 7

To bridge the oceans with more ships for Uncle Sam, more than 21,000 shipyard workers in the San Francisco bay area pledged their support yesterday to an intensified production effort.

Hundreds more volunteered to work a day without pay, sacrificing a Sunday off to speed up another launching.

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the United Nations' severe setbacks of the past three months at the hands of the Japanese, yet, taking a long-range view, it may be truly said that democracy is winning the war in the Far East.

They are not military victories. These are yet to come. But they are as important and more enduring than military victories. And they make the eventual triumph of arms a certainty.

By ruthlessly striking out in all directions for domination, Japan inadvertently has cut through the mists and fogs of centuries which have obscured the thinking of the peoples of the Orient.

The peoples of the Orient now have a chance to see Japanese fascism and feudalism and western democracy and freedom in true perspective.

And like an awakening giant who has been slumbering in a dark cave they are groping eagerly toward the light.

When seen from this standpoint the temporary setbacks which at-

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Prices and Your Purse: Shortage Hints

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 7

Here are some steps Dan A. West, director of the Office of Price Administration Consumer Division, says low-salaried families can take now to meet the impact of war on their daily lives:

Set up an exchange for passing along rubbers and other clothes youngsters may have outgrown or not worn out.

Organize a neighborhood shopping group to cut down on tire use. Learn how to conserve wool, how to can without sugar, how to mend raincoats and rubbers.

Make plans for sharing washing machines and vacuum cleaners.

Form a committee to pool transportation to work.

Arrange with a union or other group to buy coal now for next winter, when prices will probably be higher and railroads crowded.

Problem Rebounds

Tennis and baseballs may not have their usual vim next summer, but the athletic equipment industry has the ball invention problem about licked.

Tennis balls have been developed from all-reclaimed rubber which, "though not so lively as a ball made with new rubber," says the War Production Board, "would be fully serviceable to the average player. Progress has also been made in developing an all-reclaimed rubber core for baseballs, but no solution has yet been found for the golf ball problem."

Now to find the reclaimed rubber!

Digging Deeper

Add these taxes to your budget for next year: cent and half increase on very gallon of gas you buy; 4 per cent increase in your telephone bill due to bigger tax; 10 cents a gallon more for lubricating oil, due to tax; 10 per cent more added to already increased railroad fares if you travel by coach, 15 per cent added if you require a seat or berth.

These were recommended to Congress this week by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau along with income taxes practically double those to be filed by March 15.

Expectations

Opening of a new rationing division in the OPA this week indicates that sugar rationing is only a beginning of what the American people may expect. Tea will probably be next.

Labor groups are pushing ra-

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United Nations' Last Aerial Link to Java

International

Airport at Bandoeng

Although Japanese forces have conquered a large portion of the Dutch Island of Java, latest reports indicate that the United Nations still hold the airport at Bandoeng to which aircraft harrying the enemy's lines and bombing his shipping may return for refueling and supplies. Picture shows American Martin bombers, but it is believed all these planes have been sent to Australia because of lack of fighter support endangered them on the ground.

States Organize Resistance to Federal Grip on Unemployment Insurance

Expert Sees Tide of Battle Turning Against Axis Soon

Declaring that American participation in the war has brought about—at least for the time being—an improvement in the position of the Axis Powers, Arnold Wolfers, Professor of International Relations and Master of Pierson College, Yale University, addressed the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at a luncheon meeting at the Copley-Plaza this noon on the subject "How Strong Is the Axis?"

Also speaking at the meeting, J. Anton deHaas, Professor of International Relationships, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, outlined the role now being played by both Nazi Germany and Japan in the world conflict.

Professor Wolfers declared that friction and trouble within Germany, dating back to last fall when Hitler displaced the commander-in-chief of his armies, and when sabotage increased all through the occupied countries, were the consequences, not the causes, of Germany's military setback on the Russian front.

"The military might and superiority of the Axis has not yet been broken, although Hitler has suffered two major setbacks," he added. And now, "with two unfinished wars on her hands—one in the West and one in the East—Germany again faces a world war of long duration, the one thing Hitler has struggled fiercely to avoid," he continued.

"Japan's capture of Singapore and her other sweeping victories in the Pacific have offset the effects of Germany's simultaneous retreat in Russia, however."

Professor Wolfers also expressed his belief that "the tide of the world battle will not turn until the main forces of this country and Britain are brought into positions where they can come to grips with the enemy and help the Russians and Chinese in wearing down the armed strength of Hitler and his allies.

"Remote as it may sound today," Professor Wolfers declared, "if Russia holds out another year and if America's tremendous potentialities for war are realized quickly, a year may do much to revolutionize what is now a grim strategic picture."

The luncheon discussion was presided over by Judge Lawrence G. Brooks.

Chaucer as 'World Citizen'

Declaring the effect of war upon the fine arts to be incalculable, Clifton Joseph Furness, Supervisor of Academic Studies at the New England Conservatory of Music, addressed members and guests of the Twentieth Century Association at luncheon this noon on the subject, "The Charms of Chaucer, Father of English Poetry and Psychology."

"Some great poetry and music has been written in wartime," Mr. Furness added. "Chaucer spoke of the needs of the English people during the Hundred Years' War. The story of his life reveals that he was a citizen of the world with a cosmopolitan background. He thought in terms of internationalism. And his present revival is stimulated by the fact that the whole world is beginning to be jarred out of provincialism, and people generally think in larger terms.

"Chaucer's timeliness is such that most of his greatest work can readily be transposed into terms of our present," he continued. "He was never an 'escapist,' but lived an active life among men, and portrayed fundamental human nature."

English Business and Bombs

Bombs cause the throwing off of many complicated forms and habits of modern life, L. M. Sieff, Vice-President of the chain of 270 general merchandise stores in England, told a group of Boston and New England businessmen recently, as reported in the publication of the First National Stores.

He gave a picture of how a typical business has reacted to war, and left an impression of hope and courage. His chain, the Mark & Spencer, Ltd., is in a field comparable to Woolworth's or Grant's in the United States, and normally does an annual gross business of about $150,000,000.

One of the firm's larger stores was located in the center of Coventry. It was demolished the first night of the blitz. In two days, emergency space had been engaged in an old garage 100 yards or so away. Tables and trestles were set up. Merchandise was obtained.

In two days the public was being served. The first week after the loss of the Coventry store the firm's business in Coventry was 60 per cent of the previous year's sales. At the end of two weeks it was 100 per cent.

Simplification is one of the by-products of the war in England's business world, Mr. Sieff said. "We are getting back to fundamentals, and finding it quite satisfying." His own company, he said, is back doing business in pretty much the manner of its beginning. They are using "barrows in Market stalls," which are pushcarts in the United States.

"War," Mr. Sieff said, "drives human ingenuity into new channels."

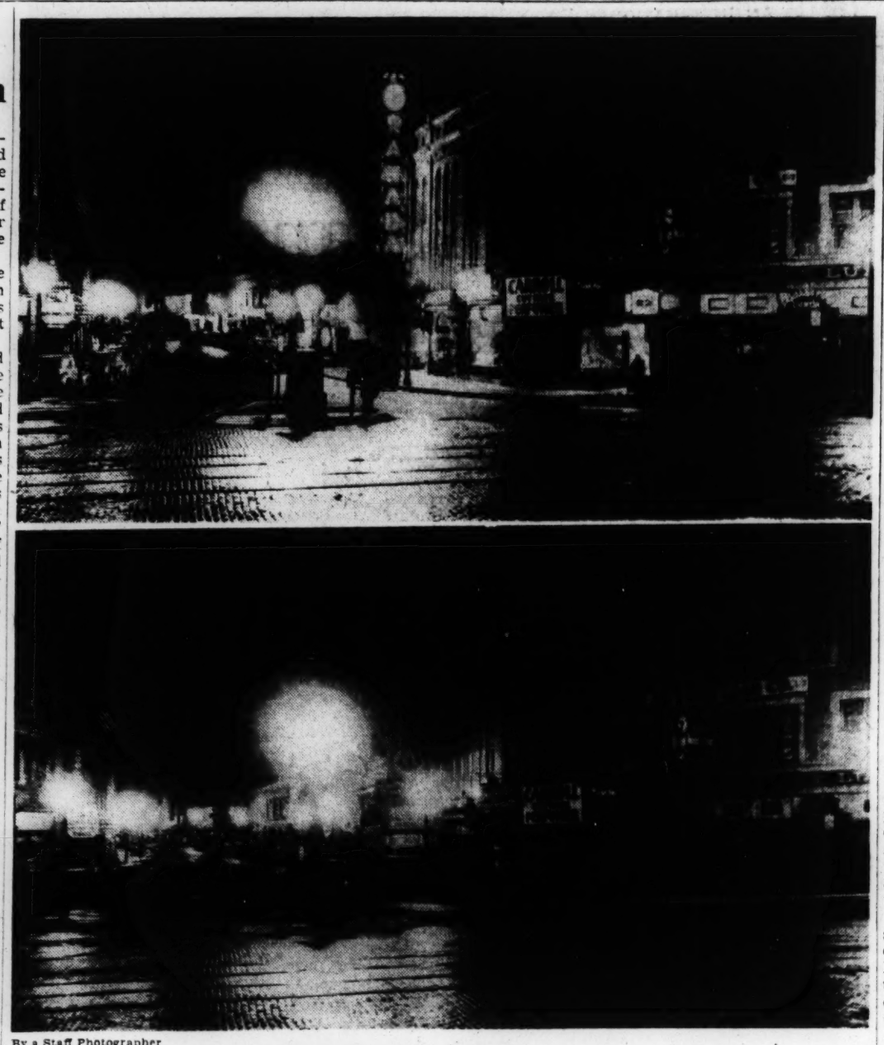
Holds His Breath For 20 Minutes

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 7—Eugene J. Frechette, Jr., a junior at Wesleyan University, today stopped breathing for 20 minutes, 5 seconds, setting what University natural scientists said was a world's breath-holding record.

Mr. Frechette handily beat the champion, J. Edward Burns of Wethersfield, Conn., in setting the new mark. Mr. Burns, holder of the old record of 16 minutes, 23 seconds established a year ago, exceeded his own previous performance by 26 seconds just before Mr. Frechette dethroned him.

It was part of a laboratory test in experiemental physiology to demonstrate the capacity of human endurance.

The technique calls for the subject to overbreathe for three minutes and then to inhale three deep breaths of pure oxygen. After that, the official time keeper goes to work while the subject sits as quietly as possible without breathing.



By a Staff Photographer

Malden's Experiment Shows Lights in Many Quarters

Malden staged a modified blackout test from 9 to 9:30 last night, with sirens sounding, and homes, stores, and other buildings being shrouded in darkness. Street lights were permitted to burn, however, and traffic was allowed to pass through the city at reduced speed.

Upper picture, taken from steps of Malden Savings Bank, shows Malden Square at 9:15, with store windows lighted, and electric signs going full blast.

Lower picture, taken at 9:35, just after the signal, shows store and theater lights out, but the Square illuminated about as before. Night watchman in the bank remarked that, except for a few more cars—lights of which streak across the lower picture—the scene was very much as it would be at about 1 o'clock in the morning.

Eliot Opposes Further Probe By Dies Group

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts contended in the House yesterday that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities should be discontinued, but a parliamentary maneuver forced adjournment of the House before he had completed his remarks.

As Mr. Eliot complained that the Committee's recent report on Japanese "fifth column" activities contained only "background material" for the most part, Representative Frank B. Keefe (R) of Wisconsin raised the point of order that a quorum was not present.

Speaker Sam Rayburn, who was presiding, announced that "obviously" a quorum was not present. The Democratic majority Leader, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, made a motion that the House adjourn.

Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan asked for a vote on that question and it carried, 27 to 9. The House membership is 435.

Before being cut off, Mr. Eliot said the Committee contended that a map of the Pacific area, circulated among Japanese, was obtained by the Committee "under extraordinarily difficult circumstances." Actually, Mr. Eliot said, the map was published Jan. 1, 1935, by a Japanese popular magazine.

In a statement, Mr. Eliot said that he recognized the great danger from a Japanese "fifth column" and recalled that only recently an extra Justice Department appropriation was approved to combat it.

"That is the proper way to proceed," Mr. Eliot said. "But we are not protecting ourselves against the Japanese 'fifth column' if we rely on the Dies Committee."

Mary's Lamb? It Wouldn't Do

By the Associated Press

Mary had a little lamb, but each American soldier has a sizable flock of sheep working for him.

The Quartermaster Corps disclosed at Boston that the wool of 10 sheep is required for a soldier's initial outfit. Six other sheep must produce wool to cover a time lag between clipping and manufacture and at the end of a year the clip of another 10 sheep is required for clothing replacements.

The Army made this data public in urging conservation of wool among patriotic women knitters, who were urged "to make only those types of garments for which a definite need has been observed by military authority and specified as such."

Prison Shops Planned For War Effort

Placing the industrial machinery of the State's penal institutions, particularly that at the Norfolk State Prison Colony, on an all out war production basis shortly, was indicated last night by Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman.

The Correction Commissioner stated that officials working under the Federal War Production Board are now making a detailed survey of the industrial machinery in the plant at the Norfolk Prison Colony which can be converted to producing war materials.

To facilitate the survey and to pave the way for a possible executive order from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, under his emergency powers, Mr. Lyman has called a meeting of all industrial shop managers in the State's penal service next Tuesday.

If it is determined that the machinery can be easily converted to war production work, a recommendation will be forwarded to Governor Saltonstall that he issue an executive order permitting the conversion.

Approximately 500 of the inmates at the Norfolk Prison Colony are either skilled or semi-skilled in industrial work and could be placed immediately on war production work, it was estimated. This number of men available could be increased through transfers from other institutions, it was said.

'False Alarm' Is Missing This Time in Oil

The fuel oil shortage is no "false alarm" this time.

Oil companies joined in a co-operative statement today to the effect that New England is fortunate in being so near the end of the winter fuel oil season. Motorists are equally fortunate in the ability of the companies to convert some of the fuel oil shipments into gasoline.

Even at that, a growing lack of tankers due to the continuing Axis submarine sinkings, is establishing a situation in New England that may require some sort of gasoline rationing system within weeks or even days. If rationing comes, it may not be severe at first, but no one cares to predict to what extent such rationing would go in the future.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Public Safety Commission last night, Robert J. McKechnie, Executive Secretary of the fuel division, said: "There is no question in my mind that the reports of a fuel shortage are authentic. The load that the war has put upon railroads and shipping is making it impossible to fulfill normal fuel requirements.

"We are in for a real shortage this year," he concluded.

Just what the effect of this shortage would be upon fuel oil supplies for next winter is a difficult question for oil officials to answer A sudden change in the submarine warfare in favor of the United States, they said, might make all the difference in the world.

On the other hand, continued sinkings might promote a situation of extreme seriousness in New England, which is more dependent upon tanker shipments than any other part of the country.

Centralization Is Called Chief Issue in New Debate

The states are planning organized resistance to the Federal Government taking away more of their control of unemployment insurance. In addition, the states want to get back the public employment service at the end of the war. The Federal Government asked for it and took it over this year as a war measure.

This new trend in government—of state demand for a check on Federal expansion into the field of the states—was outlined following the first battle over the issue at Washington recently.

Unemployment insurance has become one of the principal activities of state government since the adoption of the Social Security Act seven years ago. Similarly, social insurance has grown into one of the major features of the Federal Government. It has complete authority over old-age insurance but only supervisory power over unemployment insurance. The latter is a joint Federal-state system.

The Federal end consists of supplying the administrative costs and general supervision through the Social Security Board. Money for administration is obtained by a Federal tax of .3 per cent on most employers.

The states furnish all the cash that goes into payments to the jobless. They raise this money through a pay-roll tax on the same employers of 2.7 per cent.

States Oppose Action

Now the Federal Government seeks to take over the state unemployment insurance systems, and to administer this insurance exclusively. But the states don't want their organizations absorbed.

The overshadowing issue, as many state officials see it, is whether the Federal Government is going to continue to centralize at Washington until state lines practically are wiped out, or whether state administration is going to be allowed to remain virile. Federal officials dispute this analysis, declaring it exaggerated.

State sentiment was solidified for the first time in the recent contest over the proposal for a Federal appropriation of $300,000,000 for priorities unemployment.

Payments out of the appropriation would have been superimposed on the regular state payments for unemployment compensation and would have been made to the jobless under Federal regulations through the state systems. The result, state officials charged, would have been to federalize unemployment insurance.

Gathering in Washington, state officials found out how they stood, co-operated in opposition, temporarily beat the bill, and made plans for resistance to a bill for federalization, when this comes up during the summer.

Federal Pressure

During the past few years much friction has developed between the Social Security Board at Washington and State officials, as the Board has required States to follow its requirements on threat of having Federal aid cut off.

The general feeling among State officials is reported to be substantially as follows:

The Social Security Act should be amended so that it clearly defines the responsibility and the limitations of the Social Security Board's authority, and directly or indirectly marks out the responsibility of the States.

The Act now provides that the Board shall not grant funds unless the law of the State requires certain things. The Board has interpreted this to mean that even though a State law governing unemployment insurance administration is approved by the Board, authority is given the Board to compel the State to adopt rules and detailed procedures in accordance with its way of thinking.

This position is felt to go beyond the Board's present powers.

The prevalent state viewpoint is that after the Social Security Board has approved a state law, it should not have the power to cut off funds or refuse to grant funds, unless the state violates its own law or administers it in such a manner that payments are being denied to the eligible unemployed.

Like Rubber Stamps

The basic principle in the social security law is that the states should administer the system. If the Social Security Board takes control through its regulations, it actually is doing the administering, and the states more or less become rubber stamps.

Continuing, this viewpoint is thus summed up:

Officials of practically all states feel that they are becoming simply subservient to the Federal social security organization at Washington, and that it is time to clarify this question.

They believe that Congress should define the field of the Social Security Board, and that when the law is administered by a state, it should be allowed to do so in line with its own practices and under local conditions, assuming reasonable procedures and accordance with the general regulations of the Social Security Board.

In support of their viewpoint, some states are said to have installed what they claim to be better practices than are called for by the Social Security Board.

Yale Economist Sees Solvency Of U. S. Need With War Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7—Even though America wins the war, it will gain nothing if because of the war "we are forced into bankruptcy which leads to totalitarianism," Dr. O. Glenn Saxon, professor of economics at Yale University, told the closing sessions of the New England Council here last night.

Stating that no solvent nation has ever gone the way of dictatorships, Professor Saxon advocated the abolition of all nondefense expenditures and the scrapping of all programs classified as CCC, NYA, and farm-tenant and farm-security which are not related to the war effort.

Another angle of the financial aspect of the war was investigated by David C. Prince, General Electric Company Vice-President, who urged that industry build up a huge reserve to undertake private projects after the war, declaring "that amount of taxes we will have to pay will be inversely proportional to our success in doing so."

Manufacturers were urged by Arthur C. Gernes, Federal Employment Service regional representative, to start at once in the training of women for jobs.

"You can't wait until the machines are unattended before recruiting women," he warned.

The Council's Executive Committee unanimously indorsed a proposal for closing gasoline stations nightly from 7 to 7 and all day Sundays.

Cause of Lynn Fire Unknown

Stephen C. G[illegible]ity, State Fire Marshal, has reported to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that he has been "unable to determine the cause" of the Jan. 20 apartment house fire in Lynn which resulted in 13 fatalities.

In the report the Fire Marshal said "I find no evidence whatsoever of incendiaries in connection with this fire, and from all the evidence acquired in regard to the financial standing of the owner of the building and his associates I can find absolutely no irregularities in his dealings.

"After an exhaustive investigation of all the facts and circumstances connected with this fire I have been unable to determine the cause, and therefore it will be recorded in the department files as of unknown origin."

Eager to Ship On a Destroyer

By the Associated Press

Two survivors of the torpedoed United States destroyer Jacob Jones are eager to get back into service on another destroyer.

Recuperating at the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia are Woodrow Albert Roussell, of Cambridge, Mass., and Adolph King Storm, Stafford, Conn.

"As soon as they let me go, I hope to get on a destroyer again," said Mr. Roussell. "Maybe we can reverse the situation this time."

"I'd do it all over again, and on a destroyer, too," said Mr. Storm. "I've got a job to do."

Approximately 130 officers and men were lost when the Jacob Jones was torpedoed off Cape May, N. J., last week. Only 11, including Mr. Roussell and Mr. Storm, were saved.

'Flying Yankee' In Roundhouse

The "Flying Yankee," granddaddy of streamlined trains in New England, was replaced today by a steam-propelled train on all its runs between Boston, Portland, Lewiston, Waterville, and Bangor for three weeks, it was announced by F. W. Rourke, General Manager of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

The streamliner, familiar to New Englanders by the throaty roar of its diesel engines, is undergoing a complete overhauling and inspection by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Concord, N. H., "roundhouse."

Submarine Chaser LaunchedatQuincy

Another speedy patrol craft was added to the ever-growing flotilla of small naval submarine chasers when the PC 514 slid down the launching ways of the Quincy Yacht Yard this afternoon.

Immediately after the vessel was named by Ruth M. Richmond, of North Quincy, a keel was swung into place for another vessel of the same type.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m.

Sunday

Piano recital by Emma Boynet at the Gardner Museum. Selections by Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms, and Debussy will be played. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "The Karolik Collection," by Mrs. Bayward, and "Dutch and Flemish Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner. Open to the public without charge at 3 p. m.

Song recital by Donald Blackey, tenor, accompanied by Margaret Gorham Glaser, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. The public is invited to attend at 3:30 p. m.

Organ concert, "An Hour of Music," by William Zeuch, assisted by Artiss de Volt, harpist. At the First Church in Boston (Unitarian), Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. Open to the public at 4:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum will have as its guest speaker, Fulton Oursler, editor, novelist, and lecturer, who will speak on "The Enemy Within." The spy problem and the menace of sabotage in an America at war will be discussed. Doors open to John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, at 7:30. Open to the general public.

Concert of Armenian music by Alan Hovaness and guest artists assisted by the Choir of the St. James Armenian Church. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Monday

"Rabindranath Tagore," Indian poet-philosopher and winner of the Nobel Prize, will be described by a former pupil, Sumita Devi. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Lowell Institute Lecture, "Hamlet and Troilus and Cressida," fourth in a series of four lectures on "Shakespeare and the Nature of Man," by Dr. Theodore Spencer. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. The general puolic is invited to attend free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature today, becoming well above freezing about noon. Diminishing winds.

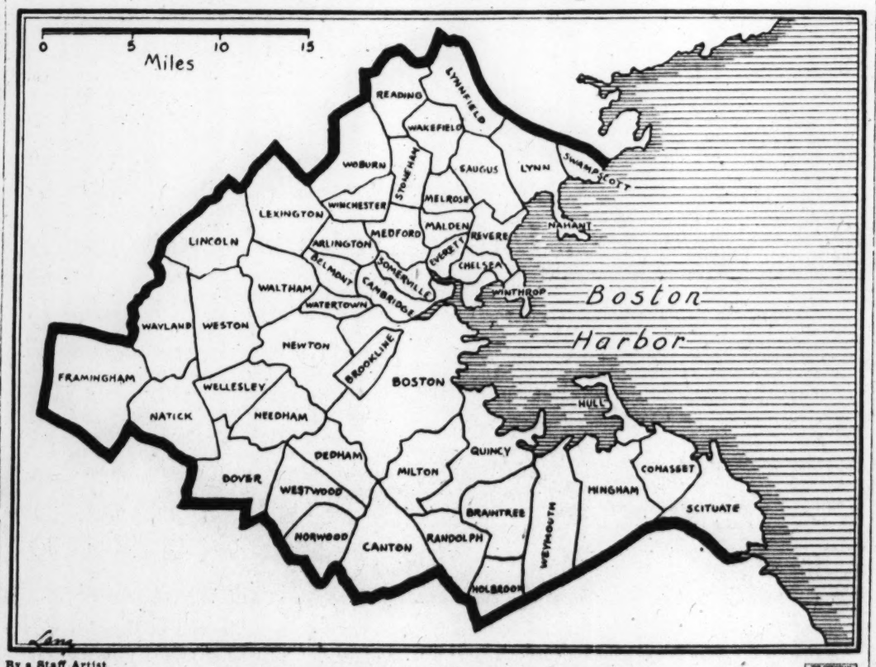
Massachusetts and the Remaining New England States: Little change in temperature today, with diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:30 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:53 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 4:24 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Monday, 4:48 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:10 a. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:11 p. m.

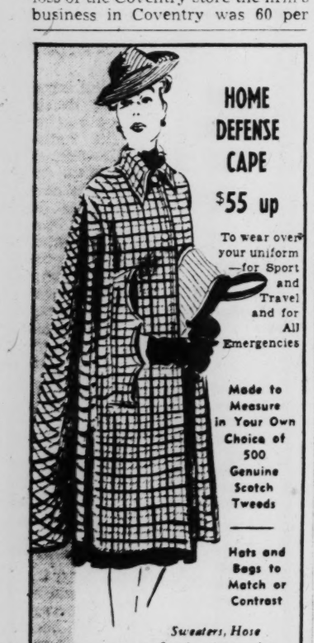
Blackout of Wide Proportions



By a Staff Artist

Communities Slated for March 31 Test

Map shows extensive coverage of what will be New England's largest test blackout to date in the matter of communities and populations involved. Within the area are more than 2,000,000 persons and 600 square miles of territory swinging in a giant arc around Boston from Scituate to Canton, Framingham, Lexington, Lynnfield and Swampscott. Hours of blackout will be announced later.



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Churches Urge U. S. to Aid Just Order in Postwar Era

By Carlyle W. Morgan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, March 7—Agreed that a heavy responsibility for ordering international relations in conformity with moral law rests upon the United States, the National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace, set up by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and held at Ohio Wesleyan University, March 3 to 5, today urged that the United States co-operate with other nations toward a just world order implemented by adequate international police forces, and involving some delegation of national sovereignty to an international authority.

The study conference of some 325 delegates was drawn from Protestant organizations representative of 22,000,000 adherents of Christian churches. Leading churchmen and laymen from 40 States, Canada, and Great Britain attended. Among them were many nationally recognized authorities on government and international relations who worked with sections of the conference devoted to political, economic, social and religious aspects of postwar reconstruction.

The Conference's indorsement of specific recommendations in all these fields, and especially in the political, indicated among American churchmen a trend toward internationalism more clearly marked than in the last quarter of a century.

Transitional Period

Probability of a transitional period after the war has ended was recognized in proposals that the United States work with the United Nations to help insure the establishment of order, provision of food, shelter and care for war victims, and restoration of government and economic activity in devasted areas. Such emergency measures, it was agreed, would require joint policing of these territories for protection of minorities and disarmed populations. The Conference warned against punitive reparations, war guilt decrees and wilfull or capricious dismemberment of nations.

Among powers regarded as necessary to the sort of international authority envisaged by the Conference were "the power of final judgment in controversies between nations," maintenance and use of armed forces except for those needed for the preservation of domestic order and "the regulation of international trade and population movements among nations."

Such an international government should consist, according to the findings of the Conference, in an international legislature, an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers, backed by international police forces, and provision for worldwide economic sanctions.

As steps toward such a government the conference saw a need to establish international bodies of many sorts charged with specific duties. Agencies such as the International Labor Office of the League of Nations were recommended to co-ordinate natural resources, shipping and food distribution. It was stressed that these agencies should not, however, be permitted to become a substitute for more complete and authoritative form of international government.

Durable Peace

The problem of establishing a durable peace was attacked as a social problem in resolutions deploring racial discrimination, especially that in the United States against Negroes. The Conference commended President Roosevelt's efforts toward elimination of racial discrimination in industry and public services.

Economic bases for practical peacemaking were seen as centering around the fact of national interdependence instead of assumptions of economic independence. The Conference urged the co-operation of all nations toward better labor standards, general economic advancement and social security.

For the benefit of delegates Ohio Wesleyan University co-ordinated its Merrick-McDowell Lectures with the meetings of the Conference.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Church opened the service. He spoke of the failure of the League of Nations after the last war. "The situation today is much better and the prospect is brighter," he said. "When men decry all such discussions as those proposed here on the ground that they availed nothing at the close of the last war, the adequate answer is that there was then no such widespread discussion, and what there was came after the war, and that was too late."

Chinese Envoy Speaks

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, declared "an independent, unified modernized and strong China to be an indispensable condition for an enduring peace in the Pacific area. He further stressed that peace must have power to enforce itself. "Without this essential element of enforcement, all law and order are empty words," he said. "Therefore, the new world order which we want to see set up as the necessary condition for a durable peace in the Pacific area or in any other part of the earth, must be a 'League to Enforce Peace.' This new world order must command a sufficient amount of organized force to support its law and judgment."

Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, pointed out that wars are not fought for their own sake, but for the sake of determining which of the protagonists will shape the peace that follows.

"In the last postwar period the nations which, through untold sacrifice, established their right to shape the peace failed to take positive action necessary for fulfilling the vast responsibility which this devolved upon them. . . . While doing everything . . . to win the war, no effort should be spared at the same time to develop . . . a firm determination to follow resolutely a course well ahead of time. . . .

"For several months an Allied committee has been at work in London on the problems of postwar relief requirements. The Rio de Janeiro meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in January decided to convoke an inter-American technical economic conference to prepare programs for postwar reconstruction. All appropriate departments and agencies of our Government are hard at work in their respective fields on problems of the future as well as of the present. . . . There is more than a good chance that we shall emerge from this war with the technique for economic peace reasonably well worked out."

Human Values

The Rev. Dr. William Paton of London, a Secretary of the World Council of Churches, warned that "one thing in the postwar world that we as Christians shall have to face is the preservation of human values in the face of national and international economics which will be more and more planned."

John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Federal Council of Churches Commission to Study the Basis of a Just and Durable Peace, pointed out that "the world today has a population and standard of living which is predicated upon interconnection. Interdependence is a fact. . . . But there exists no political authority to bring into this field the order which is the only alternative to periodic violence and destruction. . . . The solution we envisage would doubtless require the three classic branches of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The present League of Nations . . . might well serve as this legislative and appointing agency, although the Covenant would require amendment."

Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, and President of the League of Nations, delivered the final lecture. He stressed the role of education in peacemaking, pointing to the possibility of foreseeing this war through discernment of the trends of education in Italy and Germany during the last decade or more. He explained many of the technical reasons for League failures as due to divided loyalties of statesmen trying to serve both international order and strictly national interests at the same time.

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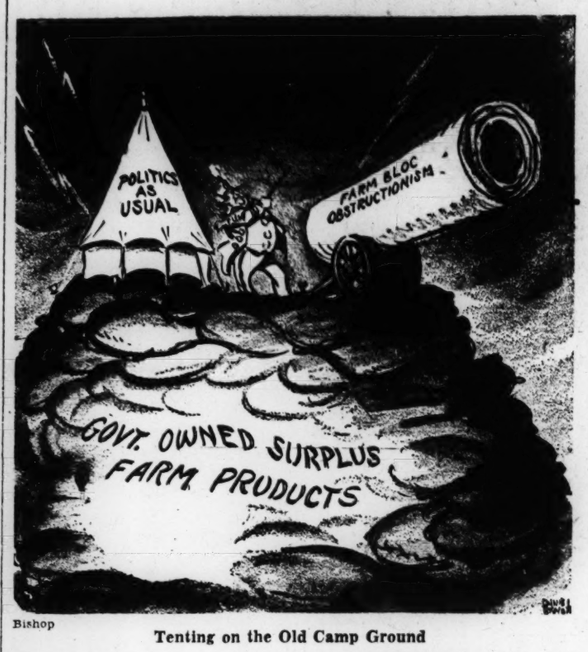

Bishop

Tenting on the Old Camp Ground

Henry Boltinoff

"Sure, Hans, the Emperor and the Führer would object. But I still think it's a good investment."

Russell, Los Angeles Times

Oscar for MacArthur!

Ludwig and Five Assistants Convicted as German Spies

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP) — Kurt Frederick Ludwig and five of his hand-picked operatives, described by the Government as the core of a far-reaching Nazi spy ring, were convicted of espionage conspiracy last night but escaped capital punishment because their crimes preceded Pearl Harbor.

The six, including a Long Island housewife who opened her home to the plotters, will be called for sentence March 13, with 20 years each as the maximum terms.

An all-male jury deliberated only two hours and 40 minutes in returning their blanket verdict in the nation's first espionage trial since war's spread to the United States. It was the Government's second heavy blow at German spies, however, for 33 persons, convicted in a previous trial, were sentenced here Jan. 2.

Those convicted were: Mr. Ludwig, born in Fremont, Ohio, but a resident of Germany most of his life; Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, Long Island housewife; Rene Froehlich, former Army private who gathered ship information; Dr. Paul T. Borchardt, former German Army major who analyzed the data collected; Frederick Schlosser, who found out when ships would sail, and Carl Victor Mueller, machinist who helped collect production figures.

Three other members of the ring pleaded guilty and will be sentenced next week. They were Miss Lucy Boehmler, Mr. Ludwig's secretary who was the Government's chief witness; Hans (Bubi) Pagel and Carl Herrman Schroetter, Miami boat captain.

United States Attorney Mathias Correa, who said the ring extended to Spain, Portugal, China, and South America, hailed the verdict as "a great victory for the cause of justice and democracy." Referring to Mr. Ludwig's recruiting aides from among German-American citizens here, Mr. Correa declared: "That an espionage ring could enlist such basic American citizens is a totalitarian innovation resulting directly from indoctrination of these people with the principle that loyalty to their Fatherland comes first, irrespective of any allegiance they may owe to any other country by virtue of naturalization."

In an unusual move, Defense Attorney Samuel Inciardi told the court after hearing the decision: "I want you to know that we admire the great work done by the F. B. I."

The six were found guilty of transmitting information about troop movements, Army contingents, plane factories, and Allied ship departures to foreign conspirators, chief of whom, according to evidence, was Heinrich Himmler, head of the German Gestapo.

Anti-Hague Man Named by Edison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 7—James F. Murray, Democrat, who has been active in his opposition to Frank Hague, Democratic State boss, has been named by Gov. Charles Edison as Hudson County Register of Deeds. The post has been vacant since the passing of William F. Sullivan last fall.

The appointment follows closely on the heels of the failure of Governor Edison's efforts to induce the Democratic organizations in Essex and Passaic Counties to recommend anti-Hague appointees to the county election boards. Mr. Murray opposed Mr. Hague for Mayor of Jersey City in 1929 and polled 45,000 votes. Mr. Hague was re-elected with a total vote of 68,000.

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Capital's New Official Papers Show March of Exiled Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The unyielding determination of the Governments of free peoples in carrying on after they have been driven from their homelands by invasion is reflected in new additions made today to the Library of Congress exhibition of the official gazettes of exiled Governments, now on display in the main exhibit hall, second floor, of the Library of Congress.

Recently acquired official gazettes of the Greek and Yugoslav Governments in exile and official bulletins of the Free French forces are among the new material which Archibald MacLeish, the Librarian of Congress, announced was placed on display today. Mr. MacLeish pointed to the fact that these official publications had been continued from temporary headquarters all over the world, despite frequent shifts of location, as being indicative of the tenacity that motivated the leaders of these exiled Governments.

After leaving Crete and going into exile, the Greek Government issued Nos. 167 and 168 of its official gazette (Ephemeris tes Kuberneseos) at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, under the dates of July 20 and Aug. 15, 1941. No. 167 includes earlier acts of the Government at Kandia in Crete as well as at Alexandria and Cairo. No. 170 of the Ephemeris was issued at London under the date of Sept. 24, 1941.

The Yugoslav Government first resumed publication of its official gazette (Sluzbene Novine Kraljevine Jugoslavije) at London under the date of Aug. 19, 1941.

In addition, the first number of the official bulletin of the Free French, dated Aug. 15, 1940, is exhibited. This contains the announcement of the recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle by the British Government. The official Journal of Free French Oceania for Sept. 30, 1940, and the Official Bulletin of the Free French delegation in the Levant for July 31, 1941, also are being shown.

Other official publications included in the exhibit are those of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium, first issued from France, 1930-40, and those of the Netherlands and Norway, first issued from London, 1940.

Three Merchant Vessels Sunk

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The loss of three more merchant vessels and probably 75 seamen has been announced by the Navy.

The 2,850-ton motorship Leif was torpedoed somewhere in the Atlantic, bringing to 36 the total of merchant vessels officially reported sunk by Axis raiders along the Atlantic and Canadian seaboards. Fifteen men of the Leif are missing and believed lost. There were 10 survivors.

In addition to the torpedoing, the Navy announced that two ships as 'overdue and presumed lost." They were the 2,677-ton American freighter Norvana, which operated out of Baltimore, and the 5,335-ton, Panamanian-registered tanker Olympic, which listed her home port as Los Angeles. The normal crews of the two vessels totaled 60 men.

The Navy confined its announcement to the assertion that the vessels were believed lost, and maritime quarters speculated that they might have been victims of submarine operations.

Survivors of the Leif, which was controlled by the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Commission but operated under charter to an American company, battled a raging sea for 53 hours after the torpedoing before they were picked up.

One man was believed killed in the explosion. The other 14 were in a second lifeboat, and the two craft became separated in the storm.

Youths Just Back of the 'Front' Taught Honor of Dirtying Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The role youth must play while standing just behind the production and military lines preparing to be the next to serve, is carefully being planned by educators, industrialists and employment agencies, following a two-day conference on "War Jobs for Youth," under the auspices of Vocational Service for Juniors, which closed here yesterday. Several hundred high school students and graduates, eager to quality for defense jobs, attended the sessions, constituting the seventh annual career conference to be sponsored by the organization.

The students were assured that the stigma attached to "dirty hands"—corollary of the usual factory job—no longer exists by Robert F. Nelson, Vice-President of the Arma Corporation.

"It's no longer a disgrace to get your hands dirty," he declared. "One of the reasons the totalitarian countries have been so well prepared is that, early in every man's career, he was compelled to learn a trade.

"Your place during the duration will be learning one operation well and carrying on that operation to the best of your ability. Remember that it is those skills which have a peacetime application that will stand you in good stead. America is not going out of business following the war. America has only started expanding."

Mr. Nelson urged youths to "get out and investigate"; first to register for work with the employment counselor at school; later take the necessary training.

Many of the estimated 10,000,000 workers needed to meet the 1942 production schedule outlined by President Roosevelt will be women, according to Lieut. Col. Nathaniel A. Burnell, 2d, Chief of the Defense Training branch of the Labor Division, War Production Board. Women are already engaged in aircraft production in California and Connecticut; in radio, electricity, making of small parts, assemblying and inspection, he said. Added to these jobs will be many fields for which employers now specify that men workers are wanted, but which can be served equally well "and even better" by women, he added.

Young women will probably have opportunity to work on farms this coming summer, a session on "Girls in the War Effort" brought out. Counselors from the United States Employment Service under the chairmanship of Mrs. Marguerite Coleman, consultant for juniors in connection with the Service, told girl students of vocational opportunities and answered their questions.

'New York Calling' Road's Color Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—A technicolor motion picture, entitled "New York Calling," picturing the cultural, educational and entertainment facilities of New York City, has been made for distribution under the sponsorship of the New York Central System. The film portrays the daily life of the "Wonder City" at work, at study, at play, and its scenes vary all the way from pigeon feeding in City parks to pictorial views of the Manhattan skyline.

Frederick G. Beach, supervisor of the Motion Picture Bureau, Public Relations Department, of the railroad, produced the film and the narration was written by Gordon Auchincloss and voiced by Vincent Connolly.

The picture was made for distribution to school students, parent-teacher groups, motion picture clubs, church, civic and social organizations. Copies of the film have been placed in film libraries throughout the country.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Quincy Club To Entertain District Aids

District events for the immediate future begin with the meeting of the Quincy Women's Club March 10, when the special guests will be Vice-Presidents of the clubs in the Second District.

Refreshments will precede the meeting, with Mrs. Carlton Easton and her Hospitality Committee in charge. The program will feature Mrs. Mary Barr Snyder in the presentation of a piano-lecture, "From Bach to Alec Templeton." Mrs. John L. Mahoney is program chairman, and Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be present as a special guest.

In these days when nearly all attention is taken up by events of the moment, the Federation's Department of Preservation of Antiques believes it has a real job to do in preserving a bond between the present and the past. Mrs. William G. Darrow, chairman of this department, said: "We believe it is essential to our well-being as a people to continue in this work of cementing the bonds between our own day and the arts, music, and literature our forefathers knew."

Conference at Townsend

Mrs. Darrow is taking charge of the Preservation of Antiques Conference for the Eleventh District to be held March 24 in Memorial Town Hall, Townsend. This will be an all-day conference beginning at 10:30 a. m.

The pastor of the Townsend Congregational Church, the Rev. Sherman Goodwin, will open the morning session with an invocation, after which Mrs. Richard Battin, President of the Townsend Woman's Club, will deliver the address of welcome. Mrs. Walter E. Boyd, Eleventh District Director, will respond and will introduce Mrs. Darrow and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood.

The program will include talks on "The Pewter of Old New England" by Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, and on "Epitaphs and Funeral Customs of Early New England" by Mrs. Edward F. Timmins. Mrs. Clarence H. Swan will describe "Pitchers, Old and New."

Beverly Meeting

Antiquities is the subject also for a meeting of the Lothrop Club of Beverly March 13. Opening at 1:30 p. m. with a hobby show conducted by the antiques committee of the club, it will include an exhibition of antique afghans, china, etc.

The Art Committee will cooperate by presenting a "Victorian Album."

By a Staff Photographer

In Coming Show of Boston's Vincent Club

Left to right: Katherine Hunnewell, Nancy King, Marie Louise King, and Virginia Marston, shown rehearsing in costume for their number in the Vincent Club's annual show, "Tonight at Nine," which will play at John Hancock Hall on the evenings of March 12, 13, and 14.

Calendar of Women Clubs for Next Week

Tomorrow

Women's City Club—Grace and Elizabeth McCreary, "Whistling Through Mexico." Colored slides and motion pictures, 8 p. m.; 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

Monday

Women's City Club—"A Citizen of What World" by Charles Morgan; 8 p. m.; 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Meeting of Literature Department, home of Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Jr., 16 Dean Road, 2 p. m. Lecture, book review, refreshments.

Women Musicians' Club—Recital by pupil of Marie Bergeron; talk, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston, 8:15 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Margaret Louise Wood, "Whaling Days and Scrimshaw." Piano solo by Gloria Scahill; 2:45 p. m.; South Parish House.

State House Women's Club—Executive Board meeting, 5 p. m., dinner 6 p. m., business meeting 7 p. m. Speaker Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent Women's Reformatory in Framingham.

Boston Ruskin Club—Sumita Devi, pupil of Tagore, to speak. Lecture Hall of Boston Public Library. Business meeting 2:30 p. m., program 3 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—War Veterans' Day. Disabled Veterans from Chelsea Soldiers' Home to be special guests, 2 p. m., Whitney Hall. Program by Angus and Anne Ross in Scottish costume. Social hour.

D. A. R., Old South Chapter—"Gardening in Wartime" by George Graves of Massachusetts Horticultural Society; 1:30 p. m., Park Street Church vestry, Boston.

D. A. R., Lucy Jackson Chapter—"The Truth About Our Ancestors" by Kendall A. Sanderson, President, Lynn Historical Society; 2 p. m., Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls.

Bates Shakespeare Club—Meeting at home of Mrs. Frederick J. Moffatt, 25 Algonquin Street, Dorchester. "The Merchant of Venice" to be read.

Winchester Fortnightly — "Around the World with Postage Stamps," by Stephen F. Harris. Illustrated with kodachrome slides. Fortnightly Hall, Common Street, 2 p. m.

Medford Hillside Mothers Club—"Jades and How to Choose Them," by Mrs. George F. Weston Jr. Songs by Harry Oster, bass soloist. Universalist vestry, 2:30 p. m.

British War Relief Society, Arlington Branch—Guest speaker, the Rev. John Nicol Mark of the Arlington Unitarian Church. Headquarters 7 Mystic Street.

Milton Woman's Club—Spring Bazaar, fashion show and music; 2 p. m., in the Clubhouse, Brookside Road.

D. A. R., Old Boston Chapter—Work Among American Indians described by Miss Katherine R. Briggs, State Chairman. State rooms, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, 1:30 p. m.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Travel Class meets at home of Mrs. B. Howard Lester, 293 Mt. Vernon Street, West Newton, 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Women's City Club—"Hawaii the Kingdom and Hawaii, U. S. A." by Lorna K. Takiea. Mrs. Edward B. Watson; 11 a. m. at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston. Refreshments 10:30.

Quincy Women's Club—Special guests, Mrs. Mary Barr Snyder in piano-lecture "From Bach to Alec Templeton." Afternoon meeting preceded by refreshments.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Demonstration lecture, "Magic of the Potter's Hand" by Laura Lorenson of Michigan; 2:30 p. m. at the clubhouse.

Sharon Fortnightly—Presidents' Day and forty-fifth anniversary. Florence King presents "The Life of Dolly Madison"; refreshments; 2:30 p. m.; High School auditorium.

Lawrence Woman's Club—American Home Day, 10 a. m. Y. W. C. A. Talk on shawls by Mrs. Frank Brigham, and on antiques by Malcolm Watkins. Luncheon in Houghton Hall. Program at 2:15 p. m.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—"Personal Glimpses of the Theater" by Victoria Powell. Friendship Circle of the Blind to be special guests; 2 p. m.; Highland Hall.

Lynn Woman's Club—Illustrated lecture "Birds of Our Homes and Gardens" by Cleveland Grant; 2:15 p. m., in the clubhouse.

Townsend Woman's Club—Antique conference in Memorial Hall. Speaker, Mrs. Galen Proctor, 2:45 p. m.

Professional Woman's Club—Radio evening, business meeting 7:30 p. m.; program 8 o'clock, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston. Mrs. Mina G. del Castillo, Chairman.

Fourth District Conference—Unitarian Parish House, Jamaica Plain, 1:30 p. m. Hostess club, the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club. Music Lovers' Club of Boston; Junior concert 10:45 a. m.; Copley-Plaza.

Wednesday

West Roxbury Woman's Club—International Relations Group meeting, Mrs. Harold W. Petersen, Chairman, 10 a. m.; Library Hall. Speaker, Mrs. George W. Van Gorder, Vice-Chairman of the State Federation Department of International Relations.

Women's City Club—Another in series of current events lectures by Robert Wolff; 4 p. m.; clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

D. A. R., Hannah Winthrop Chapter—Dr. and Mrs. Norris to tell of their trip to Guatemala, illustrated with colored slides. Home of Mrs. Albert P. Norris, 2 Garden Street, Cambridge.

Southern Brookline Garden Club—Meeting at home of Mrs. Henry J. Blanchard, 1110 West Roxbury Parkway. Assistant hostesses, Mrs. George Glacy, Mrs. Charles McCarthy, Jr., and Mrs. John Hickey. "Your Garden Program for 1942" by Ralph M. Kenison of Norfolk Agricultural School.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Luncheon to Dr. Elda Robb, who speaks on "Nutrition and Defense"; 1 p. m.

Belmont Woman's Club—Election of officers. Program by Angus and Anne Ross in Scottish costume; refreshments. Meeting at the Town Hall; 2 p. m.

Thursday

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Subject of meeting, "Take a Recess." Drill and executive board meeting, 1 p. m., Hotel Vendome. Miss Josephine G. Richardson, President, will preside.

Daughters of Connecticut—"The Care and Arrangement of Flowers," by Birket F. Letson, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston. Refreshments at 1 p. m. precede the meeting.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—"Nutrition in Defense," by Dr. Elda Robb, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6 p. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Meeting at home of Mrs. A. Raymond Calpin, 128 Youle Street. Mrs. Kenneth S. Thompson to review Pearl Buck's "Dragon Seed." 10:30 a. m. Mrs. B. H. Pingree in charge.

Daughters of Massachusetts—Musicale, 2 p. m., Hotel Lenox, Boston. Soprano soloist and harpist.

D. A. R., Hannah Goddard Chapter — Annual Guest Day 2:45 p. m., Parish House, St. Paul's Church, Brookline.

Vincent Club—Tonight at Nine," annual show at John Hancock Hall, performances tonight, Friday, and Saturday night.

Friday

Reading Woman's Club—Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin "Books for Every Mood." Security Hall; 2:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club — Drama group play-reading morning; 10 a. m. Mrs. Langdon Hooper in charge; refreshments.

Women's City Club—"How to Make a Victory Garden" by Paul W. Dempsey; 11 a. m. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston. Refreshments from 10:30.

West Roxbury Woman's Club — Preservation of Antiques Committee presents talk on "Lowestoft China" by Mrs. Mabel Swan. Home of Mrs. C. Ralph Taylor, 31 Pelton Street; 10:30 a. m.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Meeting at 1:30, Second Church (Congregational) in Newton. Dessert hour followed by business session and program. "Romantic Mexico and Gay Havana," by William S. Hallowell, with color motion pictures.

Third District American Home Conference —Hostess club, the Somerset Woman's Club. Begins 10:30 a. m. Luncheon 12:30. Afternoon session 2:15. Federated Church, High Street, Somerset.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—International Relations Conference on "America in Action." Copley-Plaza, Boston; 10 a. m.

Roxbury Women in Council—Social Day. Illustrated lecture on "Sky Line Drive and Williamsburg" by Hilda F. Copithorne. Food sale with Executive Board in charge; 2 p. m., Masonic Temple.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Alice Dixon Bond book review, 10 a. m., preceded by refreshments; Clubhouse.

Saturday

Boston Wheaton College Club—Annual dance. Louis XIV ballroom, Hotel Somerset.

A. R., Betsy Ross Chapter—Chapter meeting directed by Junior Group. Guest, Mrs. Irving C. Merriam. Junior Membership Chairman of State D. A. R.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 9

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish. Lessons for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—Program for Norwegian Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

For Sunday, March 8

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc

3:30 p. m.—Message for France.
3:45 p. m.—"French Canada Speaks to France."
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler," recorded.
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
6:30 p. m.—Poetry Readings and Music.
7:00 p. m.—Lecture on Christian Science; Auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City (recorded).

WBOX, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

12:00 m.—Walter Kidder's Concert.
12:15 p. m.—Civilian Defense Program.
12:20 p. m.—Consumer news.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon concert.
1:00 p. m.—News Service.
1:15 p. m.—George and Dixie, songs.
1:30 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Benny Goodman's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Concert Album.
3:30 p. m.—University Music Hour, University of North Carolina.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
7:00 p. m.—"This Is War."
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—"Treasure Hour of Songs."
8:30 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—"America Preferred"; music.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Caravan.
11:30 p. m.—Wally Johnson's Orchestra.

For Sunday, March 8

12:00 m.—Yankee News Service.
12:10 p. m.—"Tone Tapestries."
12:30 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
1:30 p. m.—"Rhapsody in Rhythm."
2:00 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
2:30 p. m.—"20th Century Serenade."
3:00 p. m.—Voice, Violin, Organ.
3:30 p. m.—Two piano recital.
4:00 p. m.—Network Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Concert Album."
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sunday Night Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Curtain Calls."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum; speakers.
8:45 p. m.—"Invitation to the Waltz."
9:00 p. m.—"Music in Variety."
10:00 p. m.—Network Speaker.
10:15 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Keep 'Em Rolling!" guests.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

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Many Ships Slide Down Ways Of Northwestern Shipyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Oregon and Washington are "saying it with ships" at this time of the nation's need. It was not planned that way but the whole shipbuilding program which had been gathering momentum for a year suddenly broke into a series of ship launchings just before and following Pearl Harbor.

Two launchings in a day have taken place and several in a week. In Seattle, Tacoma and Portland together, during the third week in February, 20,000 tons of new shipping went into the water in a series of four launchings.

When the Rockaway, built for the two-ocean Navy, and first seaplane tender to be built in a private yard, was named in Seattle recently, Raymond J. Huff of Associated Shipbuilders, builders of the boat, said, "The significance of this launching is that it is to be followed by three others, one immediately, and that just as soon as this seaplane tender was moved out of its graving dock the keel of another was laid in its place."

To Clean Coast of Mines

It took skilled workmen only eight months to build this $4,500,000 steel Navy vessel.

On the same day the Oregon Shipbuilding Company not only launched the S. S. Philip Schuyler but received the Navy's E award for championship in production of ships for the Maritime Commission and title to be described as "the fastest-producing shipyard in the nation."

Launchings continued. A few days later the U. S. S. BYMS-10, the first of six wooden minesweepers to be built by the Lake Union Drydocks in Seattle, was launched. The ship, as the "B" indicates, was originally earmarked for the British Royal Navy, but is now expected to join dozens of sister ships in mine-sweeping operations off the Pacific coasts.

In the same week from the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation in Tacoma there was launched one of the C-3 cargo vessels, the U. S. S. Card, which will be in use in the Navy within the month. Launchings have become almost routine in Tacoma beginning with the S. S. Cape Alava over a year ago and followed by cargo ships for the Maritime Commission now in active duty.

From this launching Navy sponsors left for another ceremony in Tacoma, this time to award the Western Boat Building Company with a Navy "E" for their contribution to the YMS-type minesweepers.

Even Before Pearl Harbor

Launchings are usually attended by men who work in the plants, who leave for a short interval their welding arcs and forges to attend the launching of their handiwork. Addressing such a group recently, Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington reminded them that it took from 14 to 18 producing men like themselves to maintain one fighting man on the front.

A notable launching occurred just before Pearl Harbor broke, when three shipyards in Tacoma, the Western Boat Building Company, the Martinac Shipbuilding Company, and the Tacoma Boatbuilding Company, joined for a gala quadruple launching. In one afternoon, in the space of two hours, four brand new YMS's slid into the water. Each will be a 135-foot minesweeper, tough ships built of western woods and designed according to the hardy lines of the Pacific Coast purse seine fishing boats.

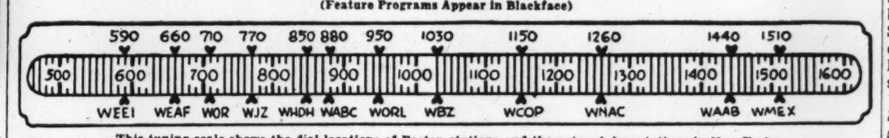
In September, Victory Ship Day, both the Seattle-Tacoma and Oregon Shipbuilding yards in Tacoma and Portland held launching parties when Maritime Commission vessels sped down the ways. Other notable launchings were those of the U. S. S. Barnegat and the U. S. S. Biscayne, at the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton. These were seaplane tenders, resembling destroyers in tonnage but broader in beam and less fast.

This is only the beginning. There are twenty-five destroyers being built at the Seattle plant of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Association with the first one to be launched at an unnamed date but soon.

In Oregon the Willamette Iron & Steel Company is producing minelayers, the Albina Engine and Machine Works are producing submarine chasers, or torpedo boats, and the Commercial Iron Works are contributing net tenders.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today..	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	**Joan Tetzel**	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture ...	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch. ..	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntyre's Orch....	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs..	Coast Guard Program ..	Vivenne Cameron .....
1:30	Science Adventures..	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; talk ..	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano...
1:45	Symphonettes	War News	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor.....
2:00	News; Of Men and	**Metropolitan Opera:**	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch..	Victory Program .....
2:15	Books	**Mozart's "Don Giovan-**	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch..	Victory Program .....
2:30	Brush Creek Follies.	**ni"; Ezio Pinza; Rose**	People's Lobby; speakers	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Nancy Mace, soprano ....
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	**Bampton; Alexander**	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Five Star News .....
3:00	Country Journal	**Kipnis; Jarmila No-**	"From N. E. to You"...	M. I. T.-Dartmouth Col-	Sports results .....
3:15	Country Journal	**votna; Charles Kull-**	Parent-Teacher Assn. ...	lege debate: "U. S.	Sports results .....
3:30	United We Stand	**man; Bidu Sayao; Mack**	Campus Capers; variety	Should Abolish All Pro-	Sports results .....
3:45	United We Stand	**Harrell; Bruno Walter,**	program; News	tective Tariffs"	Sports results .....
4:00	"Young Americans	**conductor**	"Down Mexico Way";	Colonial Network Orch ..	Sports results .....
4:15	in the Making"	**Metropolitan Opera:**	musical drama	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:30	News; Cherniavsky's	**Mozart's "Don Giovan-**	"Air Youth of America";	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, piano
4:45	Musical Camera	**ni"; Bruno Walter, con-**	Dance Orchestra	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	**Cleveland Orchestra,**	**ductor**	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	**Arthur Rodzinski,**	**Opera: "Don Giovanni".**	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	**conductor**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. ..	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	**Cleveland Orchestra**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Five Star News .....
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
6:15	Bill Cunningham	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous ...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00	**"This Is War"; Nor-**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama,**
7:15	**man Corwin; drama**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**	**Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**Norman Corwin, direct'r**
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours";	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	Kate Smith, songs .....
7:45	ica"; folksongs	drama	Meredith Wood	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade ...
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	**'Treasure Hour of Song';**	"Lest We Forget";
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	comedy sketch	**Josephine Tuminia ....**	Rhythm Ramblers .....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Smith, conductor	"Truth or Consequences";	**Chicago Theater; 'Marion**	101st Vets. Ass'n; Songs.
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Dramatization	quiz program	**Claire Night'; Attilio**	Kato Mendelssohn, piano
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Dramatization	National Barn Dance;	**Baggiore; Bruce Foote;**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**orchestra; guests**	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Harry James' Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**"Saturday Night**	Charlie Barnet's Orch. ..	Orchestra; guest	Harry James' Orchestra	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade; music	Bob Ripley; "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics - New York
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	Charlie Dant's Orchestra	**America Preferred; Ray**	hockey game .....
10:30	Income tax talk	Leighton Noble's Orch. ..	Ted Steele's Studio Club	**Lev, pianist**	Olympics-New York ....
10:45	News; Sports	Leighton Noble's Orch. ..	Sports program	News Service	Five Star News .....
11:00	John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	U. S. Marine Band .....
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music.....	orchestra; soloist	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Cab	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Wally Johnson's Orch. ..	Day's End: music .....
11:45	Calloway's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Bregcia's Orchestra	Wally Johnson's Orch. ..	Day's End: News .....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music .	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	.....
8:45	Circle"	Mme. Chiang Kai shek	News Service	"The Song Shop"	.....
9:00	**News of the World** ..	"European Situation";	World News Roundup ..	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet	nade"	Religious service .....
9:30	Loft; J. Mattfeld	Bus; children's pro-	"Words and Music".....	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music".....	nade"	Religious service .....
10:00	Church of the Air ..	"Musical Millwheel";	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service .....
10:15	Church of the Air ..	Rhythm Parade	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Stories of America";	Musical Album	Manner" .....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs ..	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Gilbert and Sullivan**
11:00	News; Milestones in	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Services	Church service	**operetta** .....
11:15	American Music ...	Piano Duo	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Gilbert and Sullivan**
11:30	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	St. Paul's Services	Church service	**operetta** .....
11:45	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple service	**Gilbert & Sullivan op.**
12:00	News Service	**Foreign Policy Talks**..	News Service	Student Radio Club....	Five Star News .....
12:15	"Syncopation Piece"	First Piano Quartet ...	"Tone Tapestries";	Student Radio Club....	"Romance in Music" ...
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; soloists** ..	concert orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy" .....
1:00	Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	**Orchestra; soloists** ..	Religious program	Mme. Chiang Kai-shek	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to	News Room of the Air ..	"The World Is Yours";	The Lutheran Hour;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra .	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone .....
2:00	Spirit of '42	**Famous Fireside Plays:**	Moment Musicale	Irving Ceaser, songs ..	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42	**"The Truth" by Clyde**	Musical program	Hollywood Reporter	Circle C Ranch Boys.
2:30	Columbia Workshop	**Fitch; Harriett H. Clark,**	Campus Capers; variety	"This Is Fort Dix"	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	Columbia Workshop	narrator	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"	**gram: talk; music** ....
3:00	**New York Philhar-**	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**monic - Symphony,**	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Eugene Goossens,**	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	"Listen, America"	Championship Ski Jumps	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**conductor**	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	"Listen, America"	National Defense Talk	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**New York Philhar-**	News; Mastersingers	Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand: aus-	Religious program .....
4:15	**monic-Symphony**	Tony Wons' Scrapbook ..	Quiz of Two Cities	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program .....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	First Naval District Navy	"The Shadow"; drama..	Dept. of Justice Series..	Olympics - River Vale
4:45	Music Camera	Program; speakers;	"The Shadow"; drama..	Concert Album	hockey game .....
5:00	**Family Hour: G.**	Moylan Sisters, songs ..	**Metropolitan Auditions:**	**'I Hear America Singing'**	Religious program .....
5:15	**Swarthout; Ross**	Olivio Santora, yodeler .	**soloists; talks; orch.**	**'I Hear America Singing'**	Religious program .....
5:30	**Graham; chorus**	Wheeling Steelmakers;	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program .....
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News ..	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air; speaker ..	Religious program .....
6:00	**Theater: Mickey**	"Keep Guessing"; quiz	Clotilda Zappalo, so-	"Double or Nothing";	Five Star News .....
6:15	**Rooney; comedy**	program	prano; violin and organ	guest; W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies .....
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program .....
6:45	Gene Autry, Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt ..	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama ..	Religious program .....
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk .....
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone "Rochester"; or-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk .....
7:30	**Guild Theater: Hedy**	Daughters of Uncle Sam:	"Bandwagon"; Edmund	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**LaMarr; B. Crosby**	All-Girl Band; guest ..	Franko Goldman's Band	"Invitation to Waltz" ..	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Religious program	**Edgar Bergen; guest**	**American Forum of the**	C. Hageman .....
8:15	World News	Religious program	**comedy; orchestra**	**Air**	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	**"One Man's Family";**	**American Forum of Air**	Classical Album .....
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis ..	dramatic sketch	**dramatic sketch**	Gabriel Heatter, news....	Classical Album .....
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15	**Allen;

Converting East Coast Inland Waterway to Use of Oil Tankers Urged

Seen Valuable In Peace, Too, By Hub C. of C.

Log of the Port of Boston

Conversion of the Intracoastal Waterway—Boston to Florida inland water route—from a mere pleasure boat highway to a main artery for commercial oil carriers and coastal freighters, as proposed by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, would prove of great value in peacetime as well as during war, proponents declared today.

In addition to keeping the vitally needed tankers and other vessels away from the U-boat reach the improvements in the long chainwork of protected waterways would offer a great economic value to shipping in peace for it would protect the craft from severe storms that sweep the coast, and assure for the North Atlantic area cheap and safe water transportation, proponents declared.

Use of the existing waterway for movement of sugar in shallow draft barges is already contemplated, according to Mr. Davis. Oil and coal could be sent over the route if the Government would complete dredging the small strip across New Jersey, known as the "missing link" in the coast-long plan, he said.

The "missing link" is a proposed canal of about 30 miles in length, which has been urged by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association for years. Dredging of this canal would open the way from New York to the Delaware River, making it the "Panama Canal" of the entire waterway, proponents declared.

The waterway has a long history, dating back to 1763 when George Washington made the first surveys of the Dismal Swamp Canal, constructed in 1828. In 1837 and 1875 surveys were made between Norfolk and Charleston, to determine the feasibility of an inland waterway, but it was not until 1911 that a real canal of 10-foot depth was constructed between the Neuse River and Beaufort Inlet. The protected route was completed in 1936 with the section between little River and Winyah Bay, S. C., except for the "missing link."

Separated from the ocean at times only by a frail sand barrier several hundred yards wide, elsewhere penetrating far inland, the route is ever changing to those who use it—today traversing the expanse of Chesapeake Bay, and tomorrow the narrow, saffron-colored waters of Dismal Swamp Canal.

At intervals are magnificent estates, beautiful gardens, memorable landmarks of ancient homes and old ruins. As northern people head their pleasure boats south in late fall, via the waterway, sea gulls change to pelicans, conifers to coconuts, mud to coral, and winter to summer.

Bids Open March 13

To widen to 100 feet, and to deepen to 10 feet, the channel leading to the Government wharf at Winthrop, bids for dredging about 91,000 cubic yards of material are to be publicly opened at 2 p. m., March 13, at the Boston office of the Army Engineers. The wharf is at the head of a shallow cove west of Winthrop Head. The channel runs through flats between Snake Island and Shirley Point, a distance of about 3,900 feet. It was dredged by the State in 1934 to a depth of nine feet and a width of 60 feet.

To Handle U. S. Cargo

Organized to handle Government cargo during the war, Boston Foreign Freight Forwarders, Inc., has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws, with offices at 110 State Street. The organization is made up of various local freight forwarding firms, and is headed by Elmer Elwell, widely known in shipping circles.

Shipping Men Watch

Shipping men at Boston are eagerly watching the effects on the commerce of the port of Boston of the recent plan of the War Shipping Administration to take over full control of vessels, trades, and operations of all American vessels. The idea is to secure the utmost use of each vessel, without regard to owner or operator of any particular vessel.

As proposed, the War Shipping Administration will allocate each vessel reaching port to whatever trade it is needed, arranging full cargoes out and for the return voyages. If a freighter comes in from South America, for instance, and it is needed on the African route, the owners and agents have nothing more to say about it.

New Boston Executive

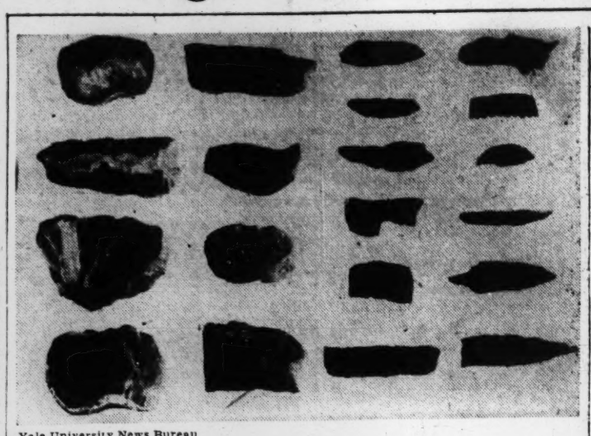
Ralph A. Cox has been transferred from Omaha, Neb., to Boston to be General Manager of the Northeastern Department of the Railway Express Agency, succeeding Harry C. Trombly, who retired Feb. 28. Mr. Cox has been in the express business 42 years, and hailed originally from Salem, Ore.

The Northeastern Department now takes in all of New England, parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and portions of Quebec and Ontario. In this area, the Express Agency handled more than 21,000,000 shipments in 1941 with 5,000 employees and 1,500 offices.

Leon Stone

Servicemen's Dependents To Get WPA Preference

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Mothers, wives, and dependents of men in service would receive the same preference given veterans in employment on Work Projects Administration jobs under a bill introduced yesterday.



Yale University News Bureau

More Knowledge About Stone Age

Ancient stone artifacts 7,000 to 8,000 years old which were unearthed in Palestine by the American School of Oriental Research, which has its headquarters at Yale University.

New Links to a Misty Past Are Uncovered in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7—Discovery of the remains of an ancient civilization in Palestine, closing a gap in knowledge about Stone Age men who lived from 7,000 to 8,000 years ago, has been announced here by Millar Burrows, Professor of Biblical Theology at the Yale Divinity School and President of the American Schools of Oriental Research, whose home office is at Yale University.

"This is one of the most significant prehistoric finds in Palestine in recent years," said Professor Burrows. "It provides archeologists with valuable information about Neolithic men who lived in caves in the Holy Land ages before the times of the Hebrew patriarchs."

Excavations made under grants from the American Schools of Oriental Research and the Hebrew University by M. Stekelis, resident archeologist in Palestine, resulted in his finding pottery and household utensils in caves near the seacoast.

Flint implements and animal remains were found by Mr. Stekelis near the seaport of Jaffa. Farther north, on the west side of Mt. Carmel, famous in Biblical history for its association with the Prophet Elijah and the 450 prophets of Baal, another cave yielded numerous indications of a civilization just emerging from the Stone Age and of the animals which lived at that time. This second cave is near the Crusader castle at Athlit and the city of Haifa, important Palestinian terminal of the oil pipe line from Iraq which has been bombed frequently during the war.

Late Natufian

"This discovery marks the first time that pottery has been found in Palestine which we can classify as late Natufian—a relatively late phase of the Stone Age," said Professor Burrows. "It fills in a gap in the knowledge of archeologists concerning Stone Age civilization inasmuch as this culture is probably Neolithic—about 7,000 to 8,000 years old.

"Particularly important is the observation of Mr. Stekelis that, for the first time, a primitive type of pottery was used by these ancient men along with late Natufian flint implements. As a result of this discovery, a solid bridge of knowledge seems to have been established which connects the Stone Age and the well-known cultures that followed. It provides a transition period on the road to the era of recorded history."

Carefully shaped flint instruments found in the dim interiors of the two caves include scrapers, borers, sickle blades with jagged teeth for harvesting, awls, needles, arrow-heads and saws.

Archelogical work in the caves was difficult because armies of mosquitoes and bats swarmed about the natural scientists. Shepherds often used the caves as temporary sheltering places for their flocks on Mount Carmel during the winter months.

Agricultural Stage

The fact that implements to harvest grain were found, like the sickle blades, indicates that the people of this period were emerging from the cave-and-hunting stage of civilization into the more advanced stage of agriculture. Pottery discovered in one of the caves is brittle and porous, having been made from clay and grits. There are flat basins, rims and handles and some are painted in a crude fashion. Chevron-like designs were observed on some pieces of pottery.

Excavations were started during the summer of 1941 and continued until the rainy season in December. Professor Burrows expressed doubt whether any of the excavated remains will be brought to the United States until the war is over.

The remains of animals found in the caves show that they were related to many species now alive. Among those identified are the tree frog, desert lizard, the finch, bee eater, dove, wild boar, gazelle, buffalo, mole and other rodents as well as mollusks.

One cave is about 400 feet above sea level, six feet wide and 18 feet high. It is divided into three chambers, one of which has a lofty dome-like roof. Small picks were used to unearth the prehistoric remains which yielded pottery and implements of work.

The site on Mount Carmel "is one of the most beautiful caves found in Palestine," says Mr. Stekelis in a letter written to the American Schools of Oriental Research at Yale. It is divided into two chambers.

Remains from the days following Rome's glory covered the top of the prehistoric civilization and included pottery of the Roman-Byzantine type.

Peru Study-Bound

Arthur R. Stevens

Tufts College graduate from Methuen, Mass., who is among six outstanding college students selected to study in South America during 1942. Travel fellowships instituted by Pan American Airways System in co-operation with the Institute of International Education in New York City are awarded deserving students each year in order to promote closer educational and cultural relations between the Americas.

Mr. Stevens is preparing for the United States foreign service, and will pursue his studies at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru.

Explorer, Writer Gets Delayed Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A man who has explored regions where few Occidentals have penetrated, who has earned recognition as an authority on Tibet and central Asia, who was the first man to drive a motor car to the shores of Lake Kokonor, 10,000 feet high in Tibet, finally has won his degree from the University of Wisconsin, 13 years after his last class there.

He is Harrison Forman, now Chungking correspondent for a national radio network, and despite his highly-adventurous after-school career, he has pursued his academic degree tenaciously.

A native of Milwaukee, Wis., he received his diploma by completing three final credits of instruction via the university extension division. A student at Wisconsin from 1925-29, he lacked three credits in French when regular graduation time arrived. Later he sold aircraft to the Chinese Government, covered the 1932 Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, organized a motor caravan to central Asia, and led expeditions to remote regions like the Gobi Desert in Mongolia.

From China last year, Mr. Forman started taking extension division lessons in French. By airmail, a lesson cost $2.80 to send him via the Pacific Clipper.

His diploma went to Forman just before Pearl Harbor, traveling its last lap along the bomb-wracked Burma Road to Chungking, where he is an aeronautical engineer and pilot.

At Garland School

The Garland School Art Center, 413 Commonwealth Avenue, has announced a series of exhibitions by painters who are frankly hobby artists. The school differentiates frankly between these performers and professionals. The tendency grows for the cultivation of the arts as a means of personal expression, as an outlet for feeling and thought.

The first display is that of water colors by Mrs. Henry V. Greenough. They are still-lifes chiefly and they show Mrs. Greenough's earnest effort to come to grips with the problems and the challenges of picture making. She does not follow the easier path and she paints with the consideration uppermost that form, organization, and integration of pictorial elements must be heeded with each stroke of the brush. D. A.

U. S. Support for 'Free' Korea Seems Likely in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Official American support for Korea's separation from Japan appears increasingly likely here, as Korean patriots in the United States awaited a State Department answer to their request that they be permitted to adhere to the 26 United Nations pact.

Lending an attentive ear to the Korean argument that that country's 25,000,000 inhabitants form an important reservoir of anti-Japanese strength, American officials have expressed complete sympathy with Korea's present efforts to free itself after more than 30 years of Japanese oppression.

Both President Roosevelt and Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles have indicated America's willingness to examine the question of Korean freedom in the light of changed conditions in the Far East.

After telling his press conference that the question of recognizing Korean independence was under consideration, Acting Secretary Welles added that this Government has the utmost sympathy for Korea's efforts to free itself from Japanese domination.

Did President Give Hint?

In his latest radio address, President Roosevelt stressed the position of Korea by declaring that the Koreans "know in their flesh the harsh despotism of Japan." It is believed here that the Presidential remark presaged an early American stand in behalf of Korean aspirations.

The strongest possible support for the ideal of an independent, autonomous Korea has also come from the Chinese Government. In addition to a feeling of sympathy for a race which is closely connected by blood, the Chinese also realize that a strong and free Korea, controlling the Yellow Sea, would be an admirable buffer and protection against Japan.

Reports from Chungking during the past month have emphasized the growing participation of Korean patriots in the struggle against Japan. A recent statement over the Chungking radio, as picked up by the CBS shortwave listening station in San Francisco, revealed that "scores of Koreans have had clashes with the Japanese, of which one of the most recent took place near Hsingtai in Hopei Province.

"In this battle, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and a considerable quantity of equipment was captured. It is expected the victory will afford fresh stimulus to the work of Korean volunteers in North China."

Koreans Work Behind Lines

China also reports that the Koreans are conducting an intensive propaganda behind the Japanese lines, presumably preparing the way for an ultimate Korean rising against their oppressive overlords.

The activity of Korean patriots in the United States was brought into sharp focus within the past week when the Korean Liberty Conference met here to ask the American Government to permit the Korean Provisional Government in Chungking to join the ranks of the 26 United Nations. The conferees stressed the argument that all possible means should be utilized to arouse discontent within the Japanese Empire.

Heading the drive for American recognition of Korean aspirations is Dr. Syngman Rhee, who has fought Korea's battles in Washington for several decades and who believes that the present war will result in Korea taking its place among the sovereign nations of Asia.

Historians point out that the question of Korea's future is particularly timely today inasmuch as Japanese occupation of that strategically-placed Peninsula is accounted by many as marking the beginning of Japan's still-continuing attempt to establish hegemony over the entire Asiatic world.

Called chosen by the Japanese, Korea was seized in 1905 and incorporated into the Japanese Empire in 1910. Since then there have been never-ending tales of the brutality with which the conqueror has sought to subjugate a people which has managed to preserve much of its independence of thought and culture.

Plays Lead

Elizabeth Birdsall

Wellesley College senior from Haddonfield, N. J., who plays the leading role in the production of "Lilom," to be presented this evening by the Barnswallows, dramatic group of the College. The play will be given in Alumnae Hall on the Wellesley College campus.

Biddle Speaking Friday Night At B. U. Founders' Day Dinner

Headed by United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, who is coming to Boston University to speak on "Law in a New World" at the Founders' Day dinner next Friday evening, March 13, in the Hotel Somerset, a roster of legal authorities from the bar and the field of legal education will be guests of the University at its twelfth annual traditional Founders' Day observance on Thursday and Friday.

President Daniel L. Marsh will deliver his address Friday morning at the convocation, when honorary degrees also will be awarded. His theme, "The Making of Lawyers," will be the University's School of Law, which is now in its 70th year of continuous legal education, and from which numerous leaders in affairs of State and nation have been graduated.

Congressman John W. McCormack, Majority Leader of the national House of Representatives, will speak on "Government and Law" at Friday's dinner, and Walter P. Armstrong, Nashville, Tenn., President of the American Bar Association, will discuss "Keeping the Judiciary Independent."

Two panel discussions, one Thursday evening in the University's Hayden Memorial on "Justice" and one Friday afternoon on "Legal Education," will be high lights of the two-day observance of the significant theme, "Administration of Justice During and After the War."

Chief Justices of the New England States will participate in the "Judicial Panel." Famous law teachers from New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Washington, D. C., will compose the personnel of the panel on "Legal Education." Presiding at the two sessions will be Judge Louis S. Cox of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and Dean Melvin M. Johnson of the Boston University School of Law. Honorrary degrees, identity of which are traditionally secret until the award is made, will be a feature of the Friday morning convocation service to be held in Trinity Church.

Presiding officer at the dinner will be Judge Frank W. Tomasello of the Boston Municipal Court, who is President of the Boston University School of Law Alumni Association.

Toastmaster will be former Gov. Frank G. Allen, Chairman of the University Board of Trustees, and greetings will be given from the State by Chief Justice Fred T. Field, Massachusetts Supreme Court; Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston, and President Marsh for the University.

A Message to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

The majority of houses and places in the suburban areas are equipped with cesspools, septic tanks, and drains for carrying off sewage and waste matter.

This matter is composed of solids and liquids. In cesspools that are functioning normally, the liquids are passed into the ground through the drainage openings. The solids always remain. After a time these solids pack into the side walls and clogging and backing-up takes place.

Mor-Ade Sanitizer and Cesspool Cleaner

by its boiling and decomposing action, breaks up the solids, cleans sidewalls and drainage areas around the pool, and permits normal flow.

Using **Mor-Ade Sanitizer** will eliminate costly pumping out and cleaning expense.

For sale by hardware dealers, plumbers, grain dealers, and general stores — or phone or write and send us your dealer's name.

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MARCH **HOUSEWARES SALE**

5000 PCS. "PURITY" AND "SERVET" STAINLESS STEEL

19% TO 50% OFF!

ALL QUANTITIES LIMITED! Buy these utensils now while they are still available at sale prices! Extra salespeople will be ready to serve you.

"PURITY" STAINLESS STEEL and "SERVET" utensils are solid metal (no plating to wear off). They never rust, are unaffected by food acids, will not affect foods. You can clean them without scouring or polishing; they keep their gleaming finish. Highly resistant to scratches and dents.

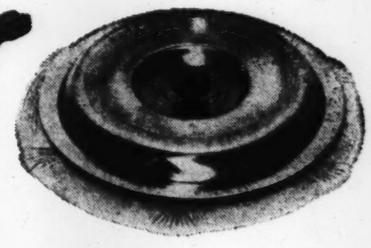
"SERVET" UTENSILS enable you to cook and serve in the same utensil. They are made by Steelsmith's, Inc., Meriden, Conn. Both "PURITY" and "SERVET" utensils will give you many years of service!

1½-qt. "Purity" double boiler. Usually 6.30.
NOW 4.98

5-qt. Dutch oven with deep dome cover. Usually 8.75.
NOW 6.98

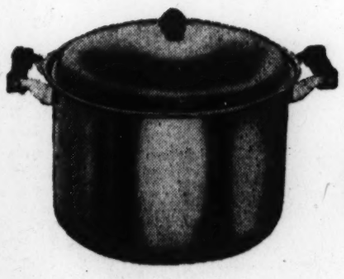
7-in-1 cooker: 3-qt. saucepan, covered saucepan, double boiler, French fryer, strainer, casserole, covered casserole. Usually 7.00.
NOW 5.49

1½-qt. saucepan (without cover). Usually 2.25.
NOW 1.49

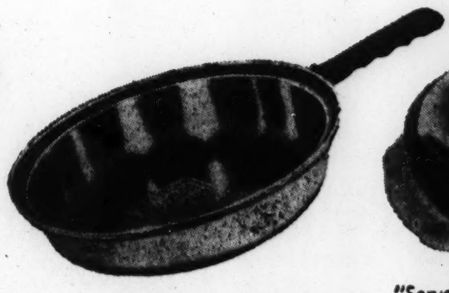


"Servet" bake-and-serve breakfast dish (for eggs, bacon, chops, sausages). With heatproof Plaskon tray. Usually 5.50.
NOW 2.49

5-qt. tea kettle. Usually 8.25.
NOW 6.49



6-qt. saucepot with non-boil-over cover. Usually 6.20.
NOW 4.98



11-inch skillet with triple steel bottom. Usually 5.20.
NOW 3.98

"Servet" 2½-pint bake-and-serve casserole with heatproof Plaskon tray. For vegetables, baked macaroni, scalloped potatoes. Usually 6.25.
NOW 2.98

Labor Summoned by Murray: 'Produce, Produce, Produce'

Continued from Page 1

authorized strike in a war industry since that time, and all the efforts of the C. I. O. and its unions have been directed to ending at once such minor incidents as have occurred."

He declared these "incidents" have been few and of the briefest duration, "but they have been grossly inflated and misrepresented by selfish propagandists for the purpose of promoting anti-Labor legislation."

Call to Ban Strikes

Mr. Murray again called on American workers last night to refrain from strikes and to be mindful of the pledged agreement of the C. I. O., A. F. of L. and management representatives that "there shall be no strikes or lockouts" and "all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means."

"Support your country and your unions by seeing that not an hour of production-time is lost from any cause, until we win the war," he demanded.

Supporting the maximum production effort in as strong language as any uttered by Mr. Nelson or Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Murray told Labor that "if we fail to back up our armed forces with all that is in us, we can go down to defeat, dishonor and loss of all our liberties."

His speech concluded with the ringing declaration:

"Get on the job at once! Heed the call of our Commander in Chief and our country! Let our slogan be, Work, work, work! Produce, produce, produce!"

While the counterattack on the N. A. M. accusation that Labor is following a "strikes-as-usual" policy continued today, officials of Labor complained that the press of the country is not giving a fair or accurate presentation of the actual situation. The public is getting a one-sided and false impression both as to the number of strikes, it was alleged here, and on many other Labor matters.

The N. A. M. strike figures purported to show 661,976 man hours lost in war production strikes in January, including 43 strikes and 15,512 workers.

It charged that these had jumped to 2,028,824 strike man hours lost in February, involving 76 strikes and 70,905 men.

Trend to Exaggeration

Figures prepared for the WPB showed nothing supporting these allegations, however. The WPB figures showed only 10 strikes in January which had an important effect on war production, involving 3,000 workers and 7,100 man-days lost. In February the number of strikes was 21, involving 14,800 workers, who lost only 34,000 man-days of work, the WPB officials say, compared with 378,000 man-days of work lost in defense strikes in the same month last year.

The WPB officials declared:

"Even the few strikes we have had in war production plants are too many. But nothing is gained by the recent tendency to exaggerate their importance and seriousness."

This statement corresponds with Labor publicists themselves, who almost universally charge that they are not getting a fair break in American newspapers. Those familiar with Labor leaders believe 9 out of 10 over a protracted period have resigned themselves to the belief that they will not get fair treatment by newspapers, and most of them appear to believe that it is the result of a deliberate policy.

Pearl Asks Questions

To take specific examples, Philip Pearl, editor of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, this week takes a number of pro-Labor items and asks why newspapers did not give them prominence, or even publish them? Contrasted to the widely published N. A. M. accusations, he cites the statement of Chairman Davis of the War Labor Board "that since early last November the interruption of war production by strikes has been reduced almost to the vanishing point," and the comment of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, "The Department of Labor has been publishing accurate figures on strikes for the past eight years. No newspaper ever mentions these, however. But when the N. A. M. releases a lot of inflated figures, the newspapers fall over themselves to give them a big play." Why, asks Mr. Pearl, did newspapers not publish these comments?

Mr. Pearl cites the denial of a story distributed by a press association and widely published, that the War Labor Board had decided in advance on a formula for settlement of the union shop issue in the Steel cases pending before it. Chairman Davis said the dispatch was "wholly without foundation."

"Did the newspapers carry this denial prominently?" asked Mr. Pearl. "They did not."

A press association circulated the story that a National Labor Relations Board investigation of company unionism at Curtiss-Wright aircraft plants was delaying airplane production. The story was immediately and indignantly denied by NLRB, but Mr. Pearl says he could not find the item carried in newspapers.

In another instance, Mr. Pearl cites a Page 1 box carried in the New York Times, widely reprinted, charging that labor leaders were to be exempted from the draft at the request of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Mr. Green denied the story, and Draft Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey at a press conference said the Government order did not grant special treatment. Mr. Pearl charges that the denial was generally ignored.

No Correction Published

A Washington newspaper carried a front page story, Mr. Pearl reports, implying that a local musicians' union had blocked instrumentalists from giving free services for soldiers entertainment at army camps. The president of the union denied the story, but Mr. Pearl charges that the local paper never published a correction.

Whatever the accuracy of Mr. Pearl's charges, they are felt to be generally shared by labor leaders and unionists over the country. Thus the defiance of the War Labor Board by George P. McNear, owner of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, has attracted little press attention. Mr. McNear has refused the WLB order to arbitrate the eight-week strike, marking the first challenge to the War Board's authority. On Tuesday Mr. McNear in Chicago reputedly announced that he would not accept the WLB order for immediate arbitration, which workers have agreed to arbitrate.

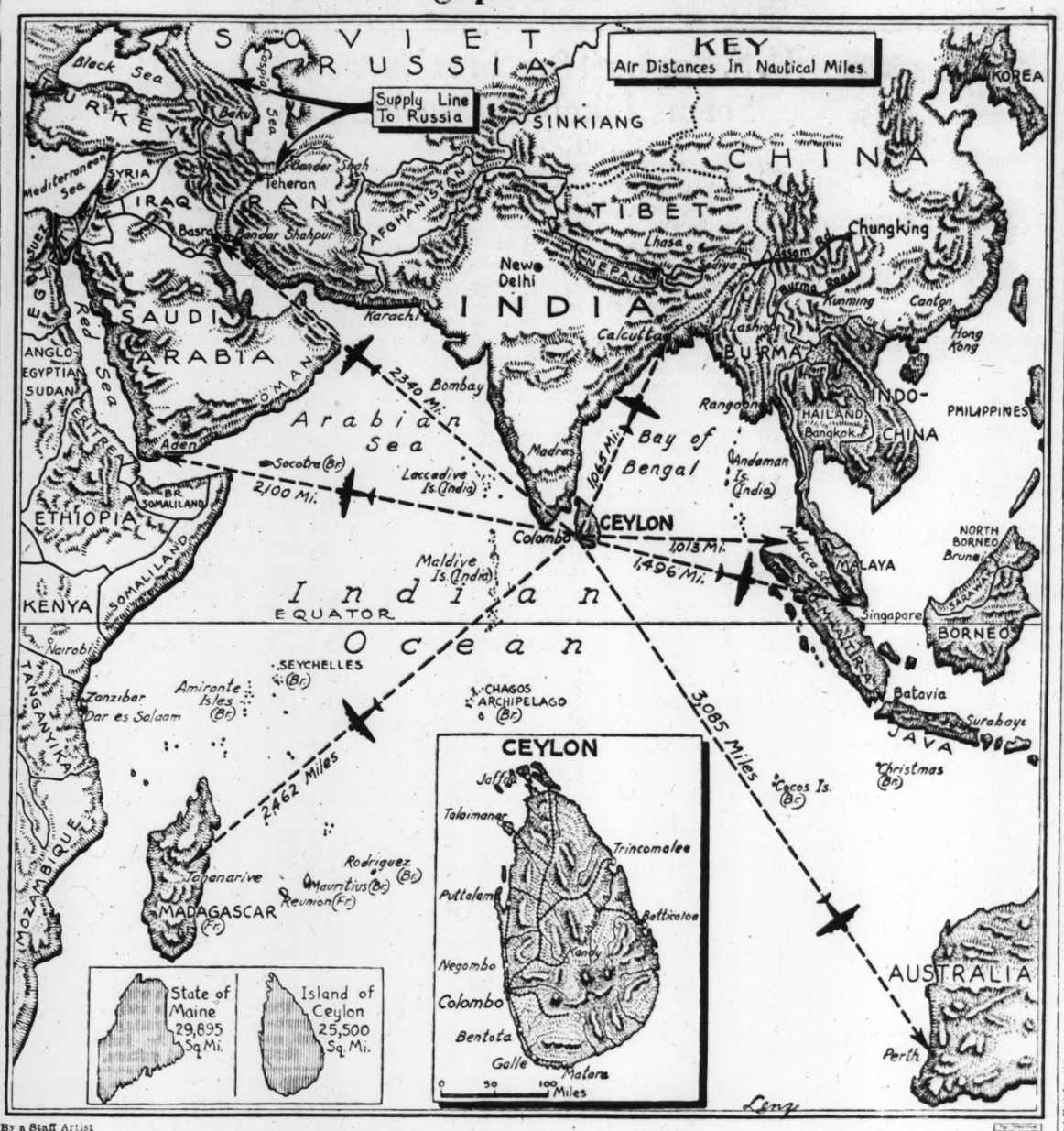
Of this case the pro-Labor New York newspaper PM asked editorially:

"What would the headlines and the Congressmen and the editorial pages be saying if a union leader did what George P. McNear has done?"

These incidents indicate what is in Mr. Murray's mind when he said last night:

"We are determined that our country shall not suffer the fate of France or Norway, through the disruptive efforts of 'fifth columnists' or self-proclaimed patriots who preach disunity."

'New Singapore' for Far East



By a Staff Artist

Ceylon Takes On Vital Role in Indian Ocean

How a properly established air base would be able to make this island on the southern tip of India a second Singapore, controlling the supply lines through the Indian Ocean which at present are liable to Japanese attack.

Ceylon, Possible Base for Allies, Big Island of Rich Resources

Continued from Page 1

in its topography the Peninsula of Bataan, so successfully defended by General MacArthur.

About one sixth of Ceylon, mainly the center, is mountainous; and airplanes, air fields as well as all types of guns could be easily hidden in the tropical colorful forests.

The Capital of this Crown Colony is Colombo ... 300,000 inhabitants, located on the West Coast. In general more than 85 per cent of the population settles in agricultural residences. Colombo is a big port and can harbor 50 ships or more. There are two docks, one of 700 feet, the other of 350 feet. Since 1873 Britain spent $50,000,000 for the harbor construction and improvement. The water supply cannot be easily cut off. There are three water pipe lines which bring the water from a distance of 30 miles from the city.

The length of the island from north to south is 270 miles, while its greatest width is 140 miles. This size gives great strategic advantages to the freedom of movement in mobile warfare. The coastal plain is easily accessible and supplied with sufficient communication lines. The interior is more mountainous and reaches the highest point in Nuwara Eliya's 6,200 feet.

Ceylon is as close to the mainland of India as Singapore to the Malayan mainland. Thus while the Japanese were able to send a continuous stream of soldiers from the mainland against Singapore the situation for Ceylon is just the opposite. Against a continuous Japanese naval attack a stream of Indian soldiers to defend the island could be maintained.

Rich Trade Resources

Ceylon is not only of immense strategic importance but its history is also interesting and its economic importance is great. In 1506, the Portuguese discovered the island as they moved their fleet to the Indian Ocean for the capture of Moorish vessels. Hundred years later the Dutch obtained a trade monopoly and shipped jewels and spices to Europe.

The finest cinnamon came from Ceylon and even after the occupation by the English in 1796, the cinnamon monopoly was maintained until 1832. In 1802, Ceylon was established as separate Crown Colony. The main races in Ceylon are the Singalese themselves—an Indian tribe which occupied the island about 500 B. C.—and the Tamils—an Indian tribe which settled in the northern part of the island. Buddhism is the main religion in Ceylon, followed by about 1,000,000 Hindus and 400,000 Mohammedans. The total number of Europeans amounts to 10,000.

The main crops of the island are coconut, tea, and rubber. After the loss of the coconut region in the Philippines and the rubber plantations in the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, the importance of Ceylon as supplier of these commodities has increased enormously.

Source of Rubber Supplies

More than 600,000 acres are under rubber plantation, with an annual production of more than 100,000 tons of crude rubber.

Para rubber seeds were introduced in 1876 and production rose so rapidly that in the rubber quota agreement of 1934 and subsequent agreements between British and Dutch producers, the Ceylon rubber output for 1942 was limited to 100,000 tons compared with 650,000 tons each for Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

Without the restriction scheme the rubber production in Ceylon could be easily boosted to 150,000 tons annually.

There is much talk about rubber from Brazil. But according to a recent investigation in Rio de Janeiro it would take until 1945 to produce 50,000 tons annually. At present the rubber export from Brazil cannot surpass 20,000 tons for 1942 and 30,000 tons for 1943 considering all possible efforts to increase the crude rubber output in Brazil.

If Ceylon is defended, there is an already existing rubber supply which is fivefold the rubber quantity expected from Brazil this year. Not to speak of the much lower rubber costs in Ceylon. Some 200,000 men work already on rubber plantations in Ceylon. The densely populated island can easily supply all labor demanded and imported laborers from India are within reach. Thus there is no obstacle to a great expansion of the rubber production in this area.

Other valuable crops are coconut and tea. Approximately 1,100,000 acres are planted with coconut. Coconut, copra, and coconut oil are produced in enormous quantities.

Thus it would seem in the highest degree necessary to save this island from Japanese conquest. Ceylon dominates the Indian Ocean and with superior air forces can be quickly transformed into a new Singapore. Economically, the last valuable rubber supply in the Far East is worthy of preservation.

Democracy Winning War in Far East

Continued from Page 1

tend democratic arms in the Orient become unimportant.

It is most striking that, although the Japanese have tried their utmost to capitalize on an "Asia for the Asiatics" slogan, the two greatest opposition factors have proved to be—first, their own acts of cruelty and oppression in already conquered territories, and second, the counter-propaganda, not of the westerner, but of the Far East leaders whose allegiance is sought.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's candor in addressing London on the subject of Indian aspirations during his recent India visit was electrifying in a great many quarters. Obviously, the Indian problem is extremely complicated and the General made no attempt to solve it in detail, but he indicated a direction in which Britain might move if it sincerely expected Indian resistance to Japan, or Germany, or both, to rest on a solid moral basis.

Meanwhile, within China itself, there has been a quiet organization of the new county, or "hsien," system first promulgated in outline in September, 1939, and described as "a home-rule system which constitutes the very foundation of a modern democratic China." This scheme is an interim measure preceding the plan of constitutional government expected when the war is over. It provides autonomous units of administration, 1934 in number spread among China's 28 provinces. It is believed that around 1,000 have been organized thus far, based upon but revolutionizing the ancient county government plan, giving the people the right to elect and recall county officials and to pass and repeal county laws. This, it is felt, in great measure compensates for the necessary wartime concentration of national authority at Chungking

Final Authority

Representatives of the people in assembly have final authority in local matters, starting with households organized in units of not less than 6 or more than 15 into wards (which each have wardens as heads, closen by the household leaders), and with approximately 8,000,000 such wards centering into boroughs which in turn are grouped (6 to 15) into a town assembly organization made up of two representatives of each borough. Each town probably has 20 such representatives and the town assembly can elect and recall the mayor and deputy mayors and pass the town budget. Finally, there is a county assembly with two forms of representative, territorial and occupational, divided approximately two thirds and one third. Temporarily the magistrate is named by Chungking but in future he, too, will be elected.

Thus while General Chiang urges upon Britain and India the need for an Indian "new "deal," he is giving demonstration within his own country that democracy can be spontaneously furthered by Orientals not dependent upon western guidance, although at the same time he is awake to the urgent need for collaboration with the western democracies.

Another straw in the democratic wind is China's resumption of diplomatic relations with Free Poland as result of the latter's announcement of withdrawal of the recognition of Manchukuo accorded by the former Polish Government in 1938—an act which caused severance of such relations.

In detail, the picture is clouded in certain areas. The natives of the Netherlands East Indies have not had any very convincingly democratic leadership, yet they probably understand something of the ferments now at work—and certainly they cannot misunderstand the nature of Japan's present tactics. The question of how much democracy there is in Soviet Russia can be argued endlessly, but men like General Chiang seem convinced that at least the fundamental aspirations of the Soviet regime are durable—and it is noteworthy that General Chiang and others of the Oriental democratic-front leaders spare no opportunity to strengthen ties of friendship with every Far East force actively or potentially against the Axis. Such an attitude from such sources probably has a most important prodemocratic propaganda value.

Those most familiar with the present crucial condition of the Orient feel that the final turn of events may be guided by such moral weight at least as much as by the American arms so badly needed.

Prospect of China On Offensive Cheers

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 7

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, forecast, after hearing two American experts report on conditions in China, that the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek might become an offensive factor in the war.

Senator Connally said that Committee members were "greatly encouraged by reports of the continued resistance of China to Japanese invaders and the stiffening of her armed forces whereby she will become an aggressive belligerent in the war."

Reports were made to the Committee by Dr. Owen Lattimore, political adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, and by Manuel Fox, Economic Adviser to China.

Two Fatalities Mark Mexican School Strike

MEXICO, D. F., March 7 (AP)—Two persons were killed and ten wounded in street fighting marked by the use of knives, pistols, rifle-butts and tear-gas bombs as police and 5,000 striking college students clashed here last night.

The fighting developed when officers sought to halt students marching upon President Avila Camacho's Palace to demand dismissal of Education Minister Octavio Vejar Vazquez. They declared his administration was too conservative.

The Ministry of Education had issued a statement yesterday saying the strikers were deceived by agitators. Police Chief Miguel Martinez blamed the demonstration on "Trotskyites."

New Guinea:

Japanese planes again have bombed Port Moresby and Lae, New Guinea, in aerial thrusts across Southwest Pacific seas, an Australian communiqué said today. There were no reports of damage or casualties.

Port Moresby lies on the south coast of New Guinea 300 miles northeast of Australia's Cape York. Lae is on the northeast coast.

Wide-ranging Australian bombers struck Friday at Japanese air bases at Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor, and Gasmata, New Britain, the Air Ministry announced.

Japanese Overrun Java; Allies Plan Jungle Stand

Continued from Page 1

grouping for a stand around Bandoeng.

Virtually all the western end of the 622-mile-long island has fallen to the Japanese except Bandoeng and its immediate vicinity.

The German Radio, quoting Tokyo advices further, said preparations for an all-out assault on Bandoeng had been completed and that decisive operations could be expected shortly.

Dutch sources indicated the defenders were counting heavily on three defense positions in the mountains—Bandoeng, Magelang, and Malang. The great Java Plain running 600 miles along the north coast has been entirely evacuated or overrun by the Japanese.

Hope for substantial reinforcements reaching the island was said to be gone. Dispatches reported the last usable port—Tjilatjap on the south coast—had been blasted and destroyed by the Japanese. It appeared impossible to send ships into Surabaya.

The Dutch have concentrated much food, water, and war material in Bandoeng, 60 miles southeast of Batavia. The City now is in the front lines, with artillery fire plainly audible and with a full blackout in force.

The tang of burning paper was in the air as Government officers destroyed records.

Bandoeng, third largest city in the Netherlands East Indies, is on the Preanger Plateau, 2,400 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by heights of 5,000 to 7,500 feet.

Infantry may reach the jungle-clad slopes around Bandoeng but they are impassable for guns, tanks, and heavy equipment.

Magelang is 240 miles east of Batavia. About 1,100 feet above sea level, it is surrounded by mountains also.

The third potential defense point, Malang, is about 1,200 feet above sea level, 400 miles east of Batavia and 75 miles south of the Surabaya Naval Base. Mountains around Malang vary from 6,500 feet to 10,000.

Official circles said the Allied effectives in Java were outnumbered probably 5 to 1, with the Japanese holding a virtual monopoly in the air.

A Bandoeng dispatch to the London Daily Mail said the "bold attempt" of the Dutch commander leading the Allied forces, Lieut. Gen. Hein ter Poorten, "to smash the invasion in its earliest stages has failed and it must be admitted he is experiencing some difficulty in extracting and reorganizing his troops for defense.

"Realizing this, the Japanese invaders are pressing their attacks with the utmost fury. Men and materials are being switched from other areas and concentrated for a direct assault against Bandoeng . . . Everywhere there are signs of preparation for the worst."

Pacific Ocean:

The London Daily Mail gives great prominence to a dispatch from a correspondent dated "At Sea, Friday," stating that the United Nations' striking power in the Southwest Pacific was being strengthened rapidly by a steady stream of American troops and equipment flowing westward to Australia.

The Mail printed the dispatch from Walter Farr, a correspondent it said was accredited to the United States Pacific Fleet, describing the movement of "great convoys" loaded with American troops, pilots, planes, tanks and guns.

Mr. Farr spoke guardedly of "naval and air battles without parallel" which he said already were developing in the Southwest Pacific, but declared that details could not yet be divulged.

[The dispatch, subject to the usual censorship governing such communications, evoked no immediate official comment in Washington in reply to inquiries at the Army and Navy departments.]

Mr. Farr declared that "every ship in every convoy is a load of concentrated hitting power."

"These massive forces," he wrote, "will not only help to defend Australia. They are taking with them large quantities of materials to be used to build the foundations for a great offensive against the Japanese.

"They are carrying hundreds of the finest pilots America can produce, powerful units trained in landing operations, hardy infantry from the American plains. . . .

"As the convoys move westward along the closely guarded lifeline to Australia, the Japanese are shooting out great tentacles of naval and air power five, six and seven thousand miles into the Pacific toward Australia and the United States.

"In some areas the tentacles consist of long-range submarines. In other areas they are made up of aircraft carriers loaded with powerful bombing and torpedo planes. . . .

"Naval and air battles without parallel in history are developing. These battles are taking place at widely separated points over 70,000,000 square miles of ocean. You won't hear immediately details about some of these engagements because to announce them would help the enemy.

"It is a strange, eerie kind of war in which the superiority of American cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers and personnel are beginning to tell."

Burma:

Camouflaged tanks which arrived recently in Rangoon with fresh Scottish soldiers and other riflemen played a major role in a British counterattack against the Japanese in the Pegu sector of Burma, 40 miles north of Rangoon, it was reported today.

Official reports said the British attack cost the Japanese considerable casualties.

The communiqué announcing that the tanks were in action permitted the disclosure that they had arrived in Rangoon only recently, and the appearance of the mechanized forces at the front was said to have heartened the fighters in Burma.

The Japanese have not yet produced any armored vehicles to match what the British have thrown into the battle. The level farming country west of the Sittang River is ideal for tanks and it was said they might prove a decisive factor if they could continue to receive some protection against enemy dive bombers.

The communiqué also said that low-level bombing attacks had been carried out by British bombers against enemy communications, particularly staff cars.

Rangoon dispatches said Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, en route from Java to India to his post as commander in chief of the Indian-Burmese area, had stopped in Burma on an inspection.

Philippines:

The Japanese have extended further their occupation of the Philippines, the War Department said today in reporting the landing of a small force of invaders accompanied by tanks at Calapan on the Island of Mindoro immediately to the south of Luzon.

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Today's Conferences—Tomorrow's Peace

Correspondent's Diary No. 1

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Winter 1942

Blitzkrieg has slashed angrily at the mellow pattern of dark brown bricks trimmed with crenelations of soft white stone. But the ugly gap, blackened by blast and fire, only serves to accentuate the otherwise unbroken flow of indistinct arcades, arches, walls, towers, and chimneys that compose St. James' Palace.

The bomb has taken a big bite out of one wing of the little open courtyard where, for generations, children of all ages and tourists from all over have gathered to watch that ancient ceremony, the Changing of the Guard.

On this particular day, however, the offending blank is hardly visible, for row upon row of sumptuous, self-important limousines fill the modest macadam courtyard.

It's All in a Name

"Entrance through Ambassadors' Court," my press ticket reads. But several years' experience with the Englishman's calm disregard of logic have forewarned me, so I am only slightly surprised when a steel-helmeted, imperturbably polite Bobby prevents me from following the stream of high-hatted ambassadors and Foreign Ministers. No—he is very sorry, sir—but this isn't the Ambassadors' Court, no matter how many distinguished diplomats and statesmen I've just seen descending from their cars and going into the palace.

Around on the far side, an inconspicuous archway leads into a dingy inner courtyard. A modern signboard proclaims that this is Ambassadors' Court. I make my way upstairs and through a large antechamber.

Then a door opens, and I am shown into a seat with scores of other newspaper correspondents. For a long moment, it is impossible to rid myself of the overpowering delusion that the curtain has just gone up at a play. There, in the middle of the stage, is a long rectangular conference table, with rows of diplomatic delegates seated along each side. The table is covered, not with green baize, but with red baize—otherwise it might be the opening scene of the famous "Green Table" ballet by Joos.

There is a battery of almost blinding arc-lights, and several cameras are clicking. Somebody is speaking. It is Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary. "This historic building," he is saying, "has become in a very special sense a center of resistance to Nazi tyranny. For this is the third Inter-Allied Conference we have held here. . . ."

Historic Setting

Yes, conference it is, and neither play, nor ballet, nor movie. And the scene is neither stage nor cinema "lot," but the Picture Gallery of St. James's Palace.

Now Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, is speaking; and he sums up the whole conference in a couple of pungent sentences:

"In signing this declaration today, we mean, like all representatives of occupied countries, to declare solemnly that Germany alone is responsible for the outbreak of this war and that she shares with her Allies and accomplices the responsibility for all the atrocities that proceed from it . . . tomorrow our task will consist in seeing that Germany will never again be in a position to harm the world."

Old Hand on Conferences

Mr. Eden himself is an old hand at the Conference game. In this, and for that matter in most other respects, the Right Honorable Anthony Eden is Britain incarnate. He is a gray-haired schoolboy, old enough to be steeped in the essence of the aristocratic tradition—Eton, Oxford, Parliament, the Foreign Office; but at the same time young enough to be emphatically of this democratic age.

Less perhaps than most of his contemporaries at the "F. O." Eden suffers from the inherent qualities and shortcomings of an English public school product; an unshakeable faith that if you abide by the rules of fair play, so will your Nazi or Jap opponent; more staying power than imaginative foresight; an instinctive Irish strain of commonsense, combined with an honest Scottish acquisitiveness that serves as a substitute for intuitive imagination, but often operates disastrously late.

Eton and the Battles

The Battle of Waterloo in 1815, and the air Battle of Britain in 1940, may have been won, as the old saying goes, on the playing fields of Eton: the battles of Crete, Hong Kong, and Malaya may have been as truly lost there, or thereabouts. One of the gravest questions raised by this gathering around the red baize table in the Picture Gallery of St. James's Palace is whether British leadership—as typically represented by Mr. Eden—has had its nose bumped badly enough by the Nazi blitz in all its aspects to make a painful memory serve the purpose of a faulty imagination, or shortage of foresight. Otherwise the next peace, too, may be lost somewhere between the Etonian fields and the foggy morass of Whitehall, with its barbed wire entanglements of civil service red tape.

Suddenly the whole hard kernel of the problem of internationalism lies exposed under the merciless glare of the movie arc-lights: each one of these men sits here at the Conference table, not just as an ordinary human being, but also—and primarily—as an Englishman, or a Frenchman, or a Pole, or a Czech, or an Australian or an American. International Conferences unquestionably affect people that way. I've seen it happen so many times on the continent. In the same way when an otherwise likeable, normal individual sits down at a conference table as the official representative of his country, his hitherto balanced human personality sinks out of sight as if devoured and replaced by a rampant, uncompromising nationality.

The Real Conferees

Thus, almost as if the film lights were some strange kind of psychological X-ray lamps, for a fleeting instant, I seem to see sitting there, instead of Eden, England itself. Behind Anthony Drexel Biddle's stiff, striped shirt-front sits, not his cordial cosmopolitan self, but the great American Middle-West, still potentially isolationist at heart, as Wilson learned to his, and the world's, loss, after the last war. Behind Comrade Bogomolov's Mongol mask is Stalin's still more sphinx-like smile. While behind Wunz King's oriental impenetrability is all the vast evasive mystery of the East.

The latent conflict of personified nationalisms is sharp indeed. The division is only too patent between the opposing "teams," facing each other across the table as if they were only waiting for the kick-off. On one side, captained by Mr. Eden, sit the nine "observers"; Britain, the United States, the U. S. S. R., China, the Dominions and India. None of them signs the solemn Declaration denouncing German terrorism and warning the Nazi leaders of full retribution.

On the other side, sit the delegates representing the countries over-run by the Reich, who are to sign it.

Looking at these two opposing line-ups, speaking their carefully prepared pieces or keeping their equally pre-arranged silences, some of us in the press seats find it hard, at first, not to feel disillusioned.

Gradually, however, through the glare of movie-lights, the whirr of cameras and the constant stir and half-suppressed commotion of the correspondents, a new and deeper meaning does begin to emerge from it all. General Sikorski's elemental simplicity as he warned the Nazis: "There can be no crime without punishment," somehow strikes home. A phrase of Belgian Premier Pierlot's "Ultimately we must put force at the service of right," stirs sincere echoes. The very presence here, together and on the same side of the table, of so many of the continental countries seems a preview of postwar Europe.

And finally, the presence, also on the same side of the table, of Britain and the Dominions, the United States, China and Russia—surely all these form the pattern, blurred and vague and imperfect as yet, it's true, but ultimately irresistible, of tomorrow's better world.

At least we are now facing, across the red baize table, the problem of Europe. So perhaps, after all, Mr. Eden is right in saying, as he brings the Conference to a close, of this historic old St. James's Palace: "Never in its long career has it had a more inspiring role to play."

Poland Lives On

POLSKA BRON PANCERNA W W. BRYTANII
POCZTA POLSKA G'80
POLSKA MARYNARKA WOJENNA W W. BRYTANII
POCZTA POLSKA
AMBASADA ST. ZJ. AMERYKI WARSZAWA WRZESIEN 1939
POCZTA POLSKA G'5
WOJSKO POLSKIE W W. BRYTANII
POCZTA POLSKA G'75
PLAC ZAMKOWY WARSZAWA WRZESIEN 1939
POCZTA POLSKA G'55
ZBURZENIE POMNIKA MICKIEWICZA KRAKOW 1940
POCZTA POLSKA G'25
MINISTERSTWO SKARBU WARSZAWA WRZESIEN 1939
POCZTA POLSKA G'10
LOTNICTWO POLSKIE W W. BRYTANII
POCZTA POLSKA Zł 1

Wide World

Polish Government in Britain Issues Stamps

This complete set of eight postage stamps was issued by the Polish Government in Britain for use on letters mailed at sea on board ships flying the Polish flag. Top to bottom on the left, with English translations: Polish Tanks in Britain, United States Embassy in Warsaw, Royal Palace in Warsaw, Ministry of Finance, Warsaw. Top to bottom on the right: Polish Navy in Great Britain, Polish Army in Britain, Destruction of Monument to Polish National Poet Mickiewtcza in Cracow, Polish Air Force in Britain.

Overhaul of British Army Puts Stress on Alertness

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—Although the comb-out announced in Army Council instructions issued yesterday is confined to officers aged 45 or more up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the whole British Army system of recruitment and advancement is being overhauled to remove square pegs from round holes, to prevent their getting into them at all, and also to keep small square pegs out of large square holes.

The number of officers who might be affected is too large to permit of detailed personal examinations by the Army Council, so they will stand or fall on the reports of their Regimental Commanders.

The order thus will affect only those officers whose rank is below that of regimental commanders, who are generally Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels.

All officers affected by the order who were 45 or over on Dec. 31 last year will in fulfilment of the Army Council's new order be listed by their commanders as falling into one of three categories—fit for their present post, recommended for less active job, or released for return to civil life. Officers will have the right of appeal to the Army Council against the Commanders' decision.

Efficiency and Alertness

Announcing that the "success of any army depends more than anything else on the quality of its officers," the Army Order goes on to say that "continuous effort must therefore be made not merely to maintain but steadily to raise the standard of efficiency and leadership among all ranks of officers. All who hold positions of authority and responsibility must possess an adequate degree of physical fitness, energy, mental alertness, as well as purely military efficiency."

Elaborating this point to emphasize the imperative need for all-round fitness among officers of the field forces "responsible for men's lives and on whom increased strain and speed of modern warfare bears heavily," the order declares it has become evident that there are now a number of officers who for a variety of reasons "are not able with full success to discharge their duties."

Quick Action Demanded

It concludes: "It is only fair to them personally, to the Army as a whole, and to the cause for which we are fighting, that these officers should be replaced without delay by others better suited to perform their duties."

The Army Council stresses that there is no question of officers who are retired under this order being criticized. They will be given 42 days' pay and helped to find civilian jobs, and there will be a general move-up among the men who are left and officers under 45 to fill the vacancies.

This will accelerate the War Cabinet's declared plan of putting youth at the helm. It foreshadows a general toughening of British military training to put as many officers and men as possible on to what may be termed the Commando standard of self-contained ness, speed, vigor, subtlety, and aggressiveness.

A sequel to this "purge" is expected to be further cutting of red-tape entanglement to minimize the influence of War Office politics in the field and increase responsibility upon relatively junior commanders actually conducting operations.

Criticism on Limit

Almost the only criticism of the new Army clean-up voiced is that it affects officers only up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. For above this level is a strong concentration of old-type military thought which still remains in charge of present-day operations which are vastly different from those to which they have been accustomed in the past.

Latterly it has been officers in the higher ranks of the British Army who received strongest criticism and the welcome given to the Army Council's instruction today is due to appreciation of how easily ineffectiveness among senior commissioned officers can nullify the good effects of the new selection methods the British Army now applies to recruits.

All of the intake is now subjected to tests devised by the Directorate of Personnel Selection established in June last year to get the right man in the right place from the very start.

As Lieut. Gen. Sir Ronald Adam, Adjutant General, put it to this correspondent, "We must lessen the tail to increase the teeth."

And the first step in this direction has been to test men for suitability in a corps before they are drafted into it. Formerly they were apt to go in on a guess and either stay where they weren't fitted to be or to come out for transfers after a great waste of training time.

Tested on Large Scale

Tests adopted have been tried out on a very large scale against practical results, and in one case known of a list of men indicated by tests as unsuitable for training in a Royal Armored Corps formation agreed with 5 per cent of the officers' opinion after the same men had three months' training.

The scheme adopted throughout the British Army now is to try to make sure that every recruit sets off upon a military career along the right line. This entails five tests devised on the advice of a special committee.

These are designed to ascertain his physical condition, his "general intelligence" which means his "mother wit" and general aptitude, his special aptitudes, his standard of attainment—meaning his accomplishments before entering the Army—and his temperamental suitability which will determine whether he is best employed as a fighting man or on lines of communication.

U. S.-British Accord Urged With Soviet on Postwar Plan

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Immediate British action to bring about an agreement with Russia and the United States which would allay all possible Soviet anxiety concerning postwar plans as well as prosecution of the war itself was urged today by the Times of London.

It observed editorially that commentators had seen in Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's recent order of the day commemorating the 24th anniversary of the Red Army, a hint of dissatisfaction over relations with the Allies.

"Whether or not Stalin intended to express impatience," the editorial declared, "there is beyond doubt a growing inclination among Soviet leaders to feel that Russia has been called upon, with indirect and insufficient help from her allies, to bear the main brunt of Hitler's assault.

"Anything calculated to foster the belief, however ill-founded, that the Allied countries are indifferent to Russian requirements and Russian aims would be disastrous.

"But Russia," The Times added, "asks for more than material supplies. . . . Russia claims the right, which London and Washington equally claim on their own behalf, of judging for herself the conditions necessary to her own security."

Declaring that political collaboration between Britain and Russia had "scarcely taken a step forward" since Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden visited Mr. Stalin in December, the editorial warned:

"The delays of the past two months have been only too likely to sow the seeds of mistrust in Moscow."

Big Naval Base On Colonial Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA, Md., March 7—The Federal Government is preparing to make history on 6,000 acres of land at Cedar Point, St. Mary's County, Md., and when the job is done what is described as one of the biggest and finest naval air bases in the country will have been put in operating shape.

The land the Government is now engaged in acquiring has an important history of its own. Half a dozen miles away is the site of Maryland's first colony, St. Mary's City, where Leonard Calvert, acting in behalf of his brother, Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, took possession of the Province.

The first road built in the Province, Mattapany Path, ran from St. Mary's City to Mattapany, on the Patuxent River, where later on Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, made his home.

Mattapany is one of the big estates now being made over for war purposes. Another is Susquehanna, adjoining, which in Colonial days was owned and occupied by Christopher Rousby, King's Collector.

Labor Draft

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The Ministry of Labor took a "precautionary measure" for conscription of all non-combatant civilians to build defense works when "enemy action on land is actually taking place or immediately apprehended."

The far-reaching order meant complete national mobilization in the event of invasion. Persons called will not be asked to perform combatant duties, the Ministry said, but will be required to do any other jobs military authorities may direct.

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that come up every day
by Elizabeth Ann Baker
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Sift flour, Rumford Baking Powder and salt together. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on floured surface and knead gently for 30 seconds. Roll out to ½ inch to ¾ inch thickness. Cut into rounds of desired size and place on greased baking pan Bake in hot oven (450°F.) 12-15 minutes. Makes 18 biscuits (2-inch diameter). More Rumford recipes in free booklet below.
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Rio Action Affects Plans Of Portugal and Spain

By W. E. Lucas
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The outcry in Portugal against Japanese occupation of Portuguese Timor in the South Pacific and the recent swing of Portuguese and Spanish South America away from the Axis at Rio de Janeiro have made a profound impression on the two Iberian dictatorships. There was too something peculiarly significant in the recent meeting of the dictators when Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Portuguese leader, made one of the rare trips he has ever taken outside the confines of his own country to talk with Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain. The meeting came a few days after the end of the Rio conference and after the presidential election in Spanish-American Chile which registered a signal defeat for the Axis sympathizers.

As the Axis strategy is conceived as one gigantic unit, events in Santiago, Chile, and at the Brazilian Capital have more than a transitory bearing on the plans which are being weaved at Berchtesgarten for the 1942 fighting season. For all their show of nonbelligerency or neutrality, the two Iberian leaders are within the effective range of Adolf Hitler's immediate plans.

Both Spain and Portugal are vitally concerned in South America, where each country weilds influence greater than any other Western power. Under the leadership of Brazil and with the sole exception of the Argentine, South America ranged itself morally, if not physically, on the side of the Allied Powers.

Effect on Spain Weighed

How then does this affect Falangist Spain whose rulers, in all but name, are active gallopers in the Nazi cause?

With a South America showing such evidence of hostility to everything connected with the Axis, the present tie-up of General Franco with Hitler becomes more than a dubious partnership. Portugal's interests, though in a different degree, are no less affected by the recent decisions taken at Rio.

The problem that now faces the two Iberian dictators is how to solve the dilemma in which they are placed. On the one side is the Nazi pressure on the Pyrennes, and on the other the sudden anti-Axis swing in their sister countries of South America.

The matter of fending off the German drive by some means becomes an urgency. For the first time Spain and Portugal face the common necessity to act in the closest co-operation. Adolf Hitler becomes from now on, not only a menace but a possible national disaster.

Admittedly the dilemma is more one for General Franco than for Dr. Salazar. Falangist Spain has been openly imperialistic in its outlook since the totalitarian regime took power after the Civil War. Its ambitions turned to territorial acquisitions in Africa, at the expense of France and even of Portugal. It looked toward a leadership of all Spanish countries of Central and South America.

Saw Visions of Empire

This dazzling prospect of a new empire was expected to be some balm for the empty stomachs and purses of many of Franco's supporters who felt cheated from the Civil War. The idea of a Spanish empire was to be the corollary to Hitler's Aryan empire. A Nazi victory in the war was to be the stepping stone to the achievement of this dream. In part this was the reason for the swarm of Nazi agents in Spain and Morocco, for the flood of Falangist propaganda in South America, for the co-operation extended to the Nazis around the world, and for the presence of the hapless "Blue division" on the Russian front.

But now, if the Western Hemisphere is to be solid in its opposition to Axis aggression and is to take active steps to counter it, then a major portion of Spain's dream of leadership dissolves into a cloud of hostility. It is no longer wise for General Franco to tie himself irrevocably to the unpopular side.

Portugal's position is much the same, although its basis is different. Dr. Salazar has no imperial ambitions. He only wishes to preserve what is already there. This he had hoped to do behind what proved to be the imaginary camouflage of strict neutrality.

Hoped for Brazilian Aid

For some time he has tried to buttress the walls of the Portuguese Empire by a closer understanding and co-operation with Brazil. If the need arose Brazil was to be the trustee for Portuguese possessions and by such an arrangement neither of the major belligerent powers, Great Britain or Germany, could have any solid grounds for objection. It might even in such a case be possible to allow the Germans into Portugal without sacrificing the colonies overseas to British occupation.

But after the Rio Conference a too strict adherence to neutrality, which might at the same time favor Nazi plans, raises the new problem of Brazil's reaction. Dr. Salazar must now work overtime to strengthen General Franco's opposition to German aggression in Spain, unless the whole of his patient work for the past 30 months is to fall to pieces.

The means and methods for doing this were undoubtedly one of the main topics for discussion at Seville.

The chances that the two Iberian countries can stave off Hitler's demands may not at first sight seem good. But there are countermoves possible which would make Nazi aggression an unprofitable undertaking. In the first place, as a solid front, Spain and Portugal together stand more chance than as separate units.

Allied Action Needed

In the second place the threat of handing over Portuguese and Spanish island possessions in the Atlantic to the Allied Powers might more than offset any advantages that the Germans might seek to gain.

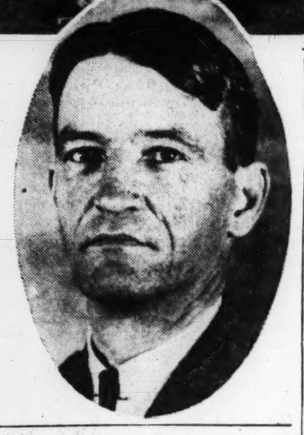
Third, a decision to make use of the immense anti-Nazi forces in Spain and Portugal against the Germans in the event of an invasion would make such a move on Hitler's part an hazardous and expensive adventure.

Fourth, by invitation, the Iberian Peninsula could be made that second major front which Herr Hitler has tried so scrupulously to avoid.

How far any policy of joint action between the two dictators could deter Nazi plans depends solely upon how urgent is Hitler's need to force his way into Africa via Spain. At the same time General Franco's and Dr. Salazar's determination to make a stand can only be measured by the amount of support they can expect from the Allied nations. Undoubtedly these were the realities which were being weighed in the recent conference at Seville.

The Path to Glory

Wide World



Heads U. S. Volunteers

These pictures might be subtitled "Past and Present." The upper photo taken in 1935 shows the United States Army Air Corps Acrobatic Pursuit team from Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., with the trophy it won that year at the Miami, Fla., air races. From left to right they are Lieut. W. C. McDonald, Col. Clair Chennault, and Lieut. J. H. Williamson. The lower picture shows Colonel Chennault as he is today—commander of the American Volunteer Air Force which has been such a powerful help to the Chinese and British in China and Burma.

Free French Army - Navy Posts Shifted

NEW YORK (CBS), March 7—Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier has resigned his post as National Commissioner of the Free French Navy and has been appointed—at his own request—to Commander of Forces in Operation, according to an announcement by the Brazzaville, Free French headquarters, radio.

Admiral Muselier was in charge of Free French forces which occupied the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon last December off the coast of Newfoundland.

A decree dated March 4 and signed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle also names Gen. Georges Catroux, Delegate General and Commander in Chief in the Levant, to the additional post of Commissioner of Missions in the Free French National Committee.

Vice-Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, who has been commanding the Free French naval forces in the Pacific, was named to succeed Admiral Muselier as National Commissioner of the Navy. The services of the Free French merchant fleet were made part of the Department of Finance and Colonies.

Nazi 'Robbery' of Rumanians Revives Pro-Allied Support

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, March 7—The situation inside Rumania is today far more troubled than the outside world realizes. This is confirmed by a report which this correspondent has just received from a distinguished and well-informed diplomat who has spent years in Rumania and whose Government has just broken relations with Rumania. His name cannot be disclosed.

Discussing the internal situation in Rumania, he told the writer that there is a strong pro-Allied sentiment still remaining in Rumania, crystallizing round the personality of young King Michael, who, with his mother, Queen Helen, has behaved with dignity during the present difficult times.

Chief of State Marshal Ion Antonescue, who has became increasingly unpopular due to the disasters suffered by Rumanian troops in the Russian campaign, and his insistence on continuing collaboration with Germany, is reported to be making a strong effort to minimize King Michael's growing popularity.

Gifts Halted by Antonescu

For example the King and Queen send regular parcels to the soldiers at the front. Marshal Antonescu will not allow these to be sent from the Palace, but insists that they be sent from his own office.

The Rumanian people however, remember that Queen Helen is a Greek Princess and that King Michael has always been known to have strong pro-Allied sentiments.

Discussing the economic situation in Rumania, once the richest country in Eastern Europe, this diplomat told me that there are no taxis in the streets of Bucharest due to the shortage of petrol. He said that the Nazis have great stocks of petrol in the country but that transport is lacking to deliver oil where it is needed.

High Cost of Food

He declared that there was no real food shortage in Bucharest, but said that everything is "terribly expensive." For example, a plate of mutton now costs 500 lei (about $2 at the last nominal quotations). The high cost of living, the diplomat said, is hitting the peasants and the poor and these live in miserable conditions.

This winter, one of the severest known, there was no wood obtainable in Bucharest, although Rumania used to be one of the greatest timber-producing countries. The Nazis have taken it all. The Germans were said to be taking everything from the country anyhow and now not paying for goods and houses they have occupied.

Growth of Sabotage

The diplomat stated that he had learned on the highest authority that the Germans have now stolen 30 milliards lei (roughly $150,000,000) from luckless Rumanians. This reliable report confirms other news received from Rumania.

If the whole situation is examined in this formerly prosperous country, it is realized why trouble and sabotage are growing and why the Nazis are now thoroughly hated by at least 90 per cent of the population.

It is estimated by reliable sources that the Rumanians have lost 300,000 killed and wounded on the Russian front and that these losses are continuing.

Under the circumstances, Rumanians are weary of the war and only long for peace. But Marshal Antonescu, during his recent visit to Hitler in Berlin, is reported to have agreed to send a further 300,000 fresh troops to the Russian front for Hitler's great spring offensive, and a mobilization of new forces was ordered for March 1.

This correspondent learns that Hitler has demanded 500,000 troops from General Antonescu, but that the Marshal refused, saying the country couldn't stand such a drain of man power, and finally agreed to send the same number as the Hungarians.

Pressure For Troops

At present Hitler is pressing Rumania to send troops to relieve the occupying Nazi forces in Greece and Yugoslavia, but the Rumanians are loath to do this.

Now faced with a long and exhausting war with Russia, opposition to the Antonescu policy is growing strong, and Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the now illegal Peasant Party, and Dinu Bratianu, chief of the Liberal group, are openly hostile to Chief of State Antonescu and his German masters—so much so that it is hoped to form a real pro-Allied party in Rumania directly German power begins to crumble on the continent.

Much interest has been aroused in Bucharest by the fact that former Foreign Minister Grigore Gafenco has decided to stay on in Geneva with his wife where he went some months ago for a holiday.

Nucleus of New Party

Pro-Allied elements in Bucharest think he is staying in Switzerland to form the nucleus of a pro-Allied political party when the suitable moment arrives, and it is understood that he is acting with the consent of pro-Allied parties in Rumania itself.

This correspondent has despite Axis propaganda to the contrary received reliable evidence that sabotage is growing in Rumanian factories and especially in the great armaments works now controlled by the Germans.

Between Two Fires

Pro-German Rumanians and the German themselves are now complaining bitterly that continued sabotage is making work and production impossible and they are unable to stop it.

Still Rumanians dread Russia, and pro-Allied sources in Bucharest feel that London and Washington should issue a declaration on their policy toward Rumania after the war.

It is realized by intelligent Rumanians that they will lose Bessarabia, but they hope to win confirmation from Russia and the Allies that they won't utterly destroy the country as Axis propaganda continues to tell the Rumanian people daily.

If such declaration were made it would undoubtedly rally powerful pro-Allied sentiments throughout the country.

'Flying Tigers' Fight for China Under Retired U. S. Officer

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 7—A United States Army officer, retired five years ago, is duplicating along the Burma Road the feats of his former chief, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Col. Clair L. Chennault, now brigadier general in the Chinese Air Force, once was known as the Army's greatest acrobatic flier.

Now he has organized the "Flying Tigers" squadron of American aviators fighting for China and the other United Nations in the Far East.

Thus far, these American pilots, who resigned commissions in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to go to China under General Chennault, have hung up a record of 10 Japanese planes destroyed for every American plane lost.

Appeared in Air Shows

Air men remember his feats as leaders of "Three Men on a Flying Trapeze" which was a feature at many air shows during the early 1930s. Their favorite trick was to tie their planes together with string, take off, go through intricate maneuvers and land without having broken the string.

In 1936 Lieuts. J. H. Williamson and W. C. McDonald, two of Colonel Chennault's performers, resigned from the Air Corps to go to China and organize the Chinese Aviation School at Hangchow. When the Army decided that Colonel Chennault was no longer fit for flying duty, his former buddies persuaded him to join them.

He went to China in 1937 and even though China was then virtually without planes he stayed on studying Japanese pursuit tactics, working out an air raid warning system which, according to Air Corps men, works so efficiently that the alert signal is sounded before Japanese bombers get off the ground.

He also directed Chinese coolies in building airfields sufficiently large to accommodate today's long range bombers in preparation for the day when they were available for action against the Japanese.

50 Pilots Trained

Colonel Chennault was made a general last summer by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. By the time the Japanese began their southward drive he had 50 American-trained pilots hardened up by stiff exercise and thoroughly schooled in tactics and maneuvers ready for action.

The Tiger Pilots, so-named because the Chinese consider a tiger the bravest animal in existence, have been taught by Colonel Chennault to fire at close range quickly and then get away.

Ammunition for their guns has been none too plentiful so they have become "one burst" gunners. Reports show that eight out of every ten Japanese planes downed were hit with the first burst of fire.

Most of the American planes lost thus far have crashed not from Japanese bullets but because of overworked engines and lack of enough spare parts and proper fuel. Given the proper equipment, the American volunteer group says it is willing to take on the entire Japanese Air Fleet.

Health of British in War 'Satisfactory,' Ministry Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 7—"In this the third winter of the war the health of the people remains good," states the British Ministry of Health in a report just issued here.

This "satisfactory and encouraging" note is sounded by Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health, in a foreword to a summary report which covers the two-year period from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941.

During this period, Mr. Brown explains, efforts previously devoted to the development of public health and welfare services have had to be diverted to special war services. Nevertheless normal civilian health services have on the whole been fairly well maintained.

The most favorable feature of the report itself is the fact that pessimistic expectations of the effect of war and bombing on the British nation's health failed to materialize.

Better Records Made

"The picture is much less black than forebodings painted it," the report says, alluding to the opinion that when war broke out "increased nervous strain was expected to make itself felt."

Food rationing, longer hours of work, interference of the blackout with ventilation had raised apprehensions in many quarters, according to the report, but on the whole these apprehensions hadn't been fulfilled, it concludes.

Bright spots in the report include a new low record for maternal mortality in England and Wales for the year 1940, when the rate was 2.61 per thousands total births compared with 3.1 in 1939.

Infant mortality, too, is just half what it was during the second year of the first World War. The rate in 1939 was 50 per thousand, three points under the record year of 1938, but in 1940 the mortality rate rose to 56.

The report also states that despite wartime conditions, air raids, and shifting of the population, which might have been expected to have an unfavorable effect, there was no increase in such ailments as diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid.

Among the darker patches in the report was an increase in fatal cases of tuberculosis, and a jump of 23 per cent in venereal diseases over the figures for 1939.

Welfare of Children

The welfare of children in wartime Britain, the report states, has remained satisfactory even among young persons who have remained in evacuation areas. As for those who were evacuated to rural districts the effects of better food and fresh air are reported to have been excellent.

Much more time and effort must be devoted to instructing young mothers in the care of children, the report concludes in reference to insufficient cleanliness as revealed by wartime evacuation.

"When the first evacuation was carried out, it was a disappointment to find, even when all allowance had been made for exaggeration, that too many of the evacuated children were verminous when they arrived in the country." Prompt measures were taken to deal with these children in reception areas, the report declares.

Norway's Teachers Back Clergy In Opposing Quisling

BERN, Switzerland, March 7 (AP)—Norway's 9,000 teachers were reliably reported last night to have joined the clergy of that German-occupied country in a revolt against the Quisling Administration's efforts to transform Norway into a National Socialist State.

Three hundred of the 9,000 teachers refusing to join a professional syndicate inaugurated by the Nazi-puppet Government have been sent into northern regions to do manual labor, dispatches from Stockholm said.

These same sources said that Maj. Vidkun Quisling thus far had been unable to find clergymen to take the places of the resigned Bishops, and that virtually all pastors had united against him. Only 70 clergymen in the entire country had agreed to back Major Quisling, it was said.

Germany Warned It Must Do More Or Lose the War

BERN, Switzerland, March 7 (AP)—Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels' publication Das Reich exhorted the German people again today to make the utmost effort toward victory, saying loss of the war "would mean the end of the German Reich."

"Every man and woman will do well to remember this always," it said, "The present war is our big chance in history and it is absolutely wrong to reply that front troops alone bring victory. The German population has no right to sit in the grandstand and watch events go by."

The people were told they must do more and produce more and had "better not talk so much about the war, but do something about it."

Answer to the Axis; Buys Department Store

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 (AP)—Louis R. Lurie, San Francisco capitalist, purchased for $1,875,000 the six-story department store building at Fifth and Market Streets, occupied by Hale Brothers, saying:

"This is my answer to war hysteria, to threats of bombing and to the Japanese, Nazis, and Fascists."

The property was bought from the estate of Desiré Frecot, whose father, Julius, paid $30,000 for it in 1870.

The purchase will not affect the business of the occupants, Mr. Lurie said.

Canada to Unify Raid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Announcement by the Dominion Government that Air Raid Precaution bodies across Canada will be formed on a standard model reflects an attempt to unify air raid defence and do away with the wide variety of requests for equipment and financial help which has come in from municipalities. These requests have been found not always to reflect the relative potential danger from hostile attack of the municipalities involved. Communities located quite far inland have been in some cases considerably more air raid "conscious" than others nearer the coast. The air raid precaution movement has developed on a considerable scale but rather unevenly.

Canada is divided, on the basis of air raid risk, into three categories. Category "A" includes the coast of British Columbia, West of the Cascade Mountains—this area being also designated as a "protected" area—all Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the coastal area of New Brunswick, and the valley of the St. Lawrence River up to the city of Sorel, between Quebec and Montreal. Category "B" covers areas further removed from possible attack, while category "C" refers to regions considered practically free from air raid danger.

The model establishment approved and issued by Colonel Manion, Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions, suggests that in all areas in Category "A" there should be 12 air raid wardens for each thousand of population, but that there should be one auxiliary fireman for every 500 persons in areas of over 5,000 population and one for every 300 where the population is less than 5,000. The same suggestions apply to demolition squads, rescue squads and decontamination (gas) squads.

The statement on the model establishment also lists in detail the equipment that should be furnished to air raid workers, but warns that the authorities are not yet able to issue all the equipment required. Deficiencies exist mainly because of prior claims for such materials as steel and rubber by the armed forces.

The policy of the Dominion in regard to air raid precautions may be summed up in this way:

1. To pay reasonable organization expenses to the provinces.
2. To send out instructional literature.
3. To issue equipment to the extent available.
4. To pay for the installation of sirens.
5. To deal directly with provincial authorities and let them deal with municipalities to avoid confusion and duplication.
6. To pay 50 per cent of unavoidable expenses incurred by municipalities in A. R. P. organization.

The whole A. R. P. organization is in reality merely an extension of normal municipal functions such as fire fighting, police, maintenance of utilities, hospital and medical services. It is pointed out by the Dominion authorities that municipalities should utilize their own existing staffs to the full. There has been a tendency in some sections to arrange for Air Raid Precaution bodies as a separate organization and with little connection with existing municipal services. This has led to unnecessary expense.

Land for Army Use In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Approximately 50 per cent of South Carolina landowners whose property is needed for Army maneuvers have responded favorably to the Government's request for rights to use their land, report officials of the Fourth Corps Area rents board at Fort Jackson.

Military authorities are seeking maneuver rights to 2,241,926 acres of land in 11 South Carolina counties.

A total of 7,238 landowners, or 52.2 per cent of the 13,865 whose property is sought for the training of soldiers, have already granted rights to the Government. The campaign to obtain rights to the land began Feb. 7 and April 1 has been set as the deadline for securing maneuver rights, with the Army requesting access to the land from that date through March 31, 1947.

His Home Town C. of C. Was Working for Him

SPOKANE, Wash., March 7 (AP)—Farmer Ed Ruchert squirmed as he heard his home town Chamber of Commerce bidding for the Grand Champion cow of the Inland Empire Hereford cattle sale.

What could a Chamber of Commerce want with a cow?

It bought "Miss Hartland" for $1,000 and gave her to Mr. Ruchert as the foundation for a new herd. He lost his stock of 36 cattle in a fire.

British 'Chutists Reported Trying To Join Yugoslav Army

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reports that Germans have told of capturing an occasional British parachutist attempting to join the Yugoslav guerilla army of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch.

Authoritive sources refrained from comment on this dispatch, but the fact that British agents are working with the Mihailovitch forces has long been known.

General Mihailovitch, War, Navy, and Air Minister for the Yugoslav-Government-in-Exile, is recruiting reinforcements in Axis-occupied Yugoslavia for a spring campaign.

Moslems Protest Hasty Action On India's Problems

BOMBAY, March 7 (AP)—Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, cabled Prime Minister Winston Churchill today epressing concern lest the British Government take action prejudicial to Moslem interests in a hasty attempt to settle the Indian problem.

The Moslem leader urged that no constitutional changes effecting India be adopted without approval of the League, which is demanding the establishment of an autonomous Moslem State.

The Moslems represent a minority of 77,000,000 in India's vast patchwork population, which includes about 242,000,000 Hindus.

French Are Warned By British to Shun Nazi-Run Plants

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The mysterious "Colonel Britton," the London radio's voice to the Nazi-occupied continent, warned Frenchmen sharply to get away from Nazi-controlled factories, for "the Royal Air Force is coming again—more and more often."

He referred to the raid on the Paris industrial area on March 3.

"I warn you again now," he said. "Keep away from these factories. Keep away from any work which is helping Germany . . . get into the country."

If they are forced to work, he said, the French should demand better air raid shelters.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, March 7, 1942

'You Are a School Teacher, Aren't You?' They Asked

By Nancy Larrick

Reprinted by permission from the Virginia Journal of Education.

"You are a school teacher, aren't you?"

There it was again. The same old question said with such assurance that an answer was hardly expected. On all other occasions when I had heard this question I had meekly assented, silently wondering how all the world could tell that I "taught school." But this time something in me rebelled, and I heard my own voice expressing surprise at the vocational diagnosis.

"No," my voice said firmly, "I run an apple orchard in Virginia. Why did you think I was a teacher?"

Almost unconsciously I decided to try to get at the root of things. Why should everyone immediately identify my profession? What was there about me on vacation which suggested the classroom? Was there still chalk dust in my hair? Could I never escape from the dignity and responsibility associated with the profession?

For a long time I had resented the term "school teacher." To be called a teacher was all right, but to be called a "school teacher" always got under my skin. Now, on vacation three thousand miles from home, I was getting it from each new acquaintance, and I tried a new line.

Having committed myself to the vocation of an orchardist, I stuck to it. I knew enough of the methods of spraying and pruning apple trees in Virginia to be convincing. I told of our apple marketing problems, of the destruction of our foreign market, of my visit to our London broker before the establishment of the British retaliatory tariff on apples. In fact, I told such a good apple story that I almost gave myself away.

How Teachers Talk

"You see, you talk like a school teacher. You give exact facts and statistical evidence," So my listener came back to the same point he had made at first. I was a school teacher, and it was written all over me even on vacation.

"How can you recognize a school teacher so easily?" I asked, still not admitting the truth of his accusation.

That was the question I asked dozens of people after that, people of all types and all ages who invariably surmised that I must be a teacher on tour. A few of them could not explain their instant surmise: some sixth sense told them. But the great majority had very definite observations about teachers in general, observations so pertinent that I became interested in what the general public thinks of teachers and expects of them. On the whole, the comments they made were so complimentary that I found myself more than usually proud to be classified as a school teacher.

Almost everyone said, "You talk like a teacher." At first this made me shudder, for I wondered if my manner had been dictatorial. But it was quickly explained that a teacher used good English and has a pleasant voice. That was all right. I was glad I talked like a teacher. Another explanation was, "You have exact facts and make your points definite—one—two—three." Evidently this member of the general public expects teachers to be clear thinkers.

"Anyone can tell you are a school teacher from the questions you ask," was another frequent comment. I could feel myself cringing at this, for if there is anyone worse than the inquisitive nuisance, I haven't met him. Sadly I realized I had asked innumerable questions, but so had others who were not teachers. "Yes, but your questions are direct and to the point. No official guide is putting anything over on you!" and the speaker chuckled merrily as he recalled one guide who had contradicted himself many times because of his obvious lack of information. "Besides you teachers always ask questions that the rest of us want answered but are too slow to think of asking."

The Things They Know

"Well, I was sure you were a school teacher because you know so many flowers and trees. Teachers always seem to be good at that. It comes from teaching nature study to the children. I guess." This comment came from a state park commissioner in the East who seemed to me to be a walking encyclopedia of botanical knowledge. As an English teacher in high school I had certainly had no formal instruction in plant life and I was unaware that I had more than the usual acquaintance with the flowers and trees; but I was glad that some of the general public feel that teachers are friends with Nature. . . .

"I know you are a kindergarten teacher by the way you play with that little boy in the next section." It hadn't seemed unusual to me that the little tow-headed five-year-old had come to explain his paper airplane to me and had offered to help me make one all my own. It had seemed merely part of a cross continent train trip, but the lady across the aisle thought it was evidence that I was trained as a teacher of little children. She had missed her guess in placing me in kindergarten, but I was glad she thought all teachers were at ease with children. . . .

Another traveler explained her "school teacher" diagnosis in much the same way except that she made it a little broader. "You seem like a teacher because you know more people of all types on this tour than anybody else." Evidently there are some who think of teachers as good mixers, real students of human nature, so to speak. That increased my pride in my profession also. I was glad to be counted among those who make friends with all kinds of people.

What Teachers Look Like

The executive of a large West Coast hotel boasted that he could always identify the profession of a guest as he registered at the desk. "Now I can tell you are a school teacher because of the way you walk and the way you are dressed." That had me floored until he explained. "Teachers always walk as though they know exactly where they are going. Most other people dawdle along. They don't pick up their feet." But I wanted an explanation about my clothes too. Certainly I wasn't conscious of dressing in a manner peculiar to school teachers. That really put him on the spot, and I laughed at his confusion. "To be perfectly frank, I didn't think anyone except a school teacher would wear a white blouse with a tweed suit for traveling." I gave up trying to interpret that remark.

It was equally confusing and amusing to have a Negro Pullman porter explain why he thought I was a school teacher. "You know I thought you was a school teacher because you look so healthy and sunburned. The other working ladies don't have time for them things."

So the reasons varied with the diagnostician, and I became increasingly aware that the general public has very definite ideas of what a teacher looks like, how she dresses, talks, walks, asks questions, and makes friends. The modern conception of a teacher, then, is very different from that which is caricatured on the penny Valentine. No longer is she thought of as the staid, long-nosed bore who flaunts her knowledge or gives her commands as though all the world is to feel the rod or wear the dunce cap. In fact, if the reactions which I gained while posing as an orchardist be true, the modern teacher may hold up her head with pride when strangers guess that she is a school teacher. Their reasons are so complimentary that one cannot but feel that there is in the public mind an ideal for teachers to live up to every day of their lives.

H. Chamberlain

Co-operation Among Artists

Among the valuable things learned by children of the modern school is to take active part in group projects. Youngsters like these at the City and Country School, New York, learn to work together for a purpose. Watching them in action one notes the easy way in which they themselves divide up the work, seeing to it that John, Mary, Eloise and Edgar each contribute to the limit of their abilities. A word from the teacher, who is a guide and friend in any project, reminds the children to give the retiring ones a chance to do more, and thus the leaders themselves learn to bring out talent and initiative. A classroom easily cleared for all kinds of uses is the sort the modern school demands, and the floor is frequently the favorite choice for making murals.

Says Boys Make Good Cooks Quick to Learn and Able

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

The young red-haired domestic science instructor of our school is on a campaign for co-education in the kitchen.

"Why all this segregation for cooking classes?" she asks plaintively. "We don't teach geography or languages, or mathematics—traditionally the specialty of the masculine sex—to boys and girls separately. These youngsters are going to grow up, marry, and work together in the kitchens of their own homes, and I think that they should be taught to learn to cook together in our school cooking classes."

Margaret A. Grant, instructor in home economics education at State Teachers College in Buffalo, and also home economics teacher in the practice school of the college, is the crusader in question. Cooking has been taught, it is true, to those boys of the practice school who are interested in it as a hobby, but it is not offered as a regular course to both boys and girls. Boys who have a yearning to make bread and make lemon pies have to work through the Bachelors' Club, one of the hobby groups of the school.

Good At Cleaning Up

It is not news, of course, that boys are naturally good cooks. Miss Grant thinks that in some ways they are better at the art than girls. Certainly, matched man to man and woman to woman, they are as good. Surprisingly enough, they seem to be better at cleaning up the kitchen after the work is done, she finds.

"Girls tend to put things away quickly and conveniently—such as storing a pan on the back of the stove, where it is out of the way but doesn't really belong," said Miss Grant. "Boys on the contrary want everything back on the hook from which it originally was taken. And they like to scrub up, too. Often I find a Bachelors' Club member cleaning up a spot that some girl from the cooking class has left earlier in the day."

Another difference between young cooks of different sexes is that the girls just go ahead and cook without question, but boys want to know: "Why?"

Why the cookie is soft on one occasion, but with slightly different ingredients turns out to be crisp? Why some bread is crusty and other loaves not? Girls are generally content with turning out tender, moist-crumbed cakes and flaky pies—the accomplishment in itself is a satisfaction to them—but the boys want to know "how-come we did so well today, Miss Grant?"

Package Readers

Boys are package readers and take their reading seriously. One lanky young man, who lacked the light touch in baking, but certainly not the zeal, came to the teacher with a puzzled and slightly embarrassed expression.

"I've been trying to figure this out," he said, "but I guess I'll have to ask you. What I want to know is how in the world you FOLD IN AN EGG?"

Well, he got his answer, with a demonstration on the spot. And, of course, there were no superior amused smiles to go with it.

Little boys take as naturally to cooking and toy cook stoves and dolls as do little girls—until they hear that these are "sissy" occupations. If encouraged in a matter-of-fact way at home, they will not even pay attention to this common gibe. When he was about ten years old, young David wanted a good-sized electric cook stove for Christmas. He got the stove, and on it, he learned to make all manner of things, but his specialties were brownies and angel food cake and a simple type of French pastry.

His friends rallied around eagerly for a chance at the batter pans and spoons, and so popular was he for several months that he decided to dispose of his wares on a cash basis. He became proprietor of the Goody Bakery. For a time, the bakery did a flourishing business, but the pressure of duties as pitcher on the neighborhood sandlot team finally caused the baker to retire from business.

David continued to cook on family order, but by the time he reached the ninth grade, his interest in cooking was on the wane. Suddenly, however, it was revived by a most unexpected triumph. In French class, the pupils were asked to produce something typical of the culture and traditions of France. To the amazement of the teachers and complete approval of his classmates, David turned up with a good-sized batch of French pastries of his own baking. He rated an A from the teacher, and the idea of knowing how to cook continues to rate an A from David.

B. S. H.

Scattered Family Kept In Touch With Home

The Family Forum
Defending the Home Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Son, in the Service, is gone "for the duration." Father, a thousand miles away, is doing defense work. Their plea is invariably for mail—and more mail! In my endeavor to meet this situation adequately, I have worked out several helps.

Items of interest to both: such as family happenings, church events, a new store in our town, are typed, a carbon being made on thin paper. Son's mail must be kept light in weight, so the onionskin carbon goes to him, with his personal fore and after words written in longhand for a closer touch. To friend husband goes the heavier original.

I learned when son was on maneuvers that letters did not arrive in the order of mailing (some never did turn up!), therefore I now number his letters on the back flap, making a brief notation in a small notebook: No. 6, Ida's marriage; L. & B. hockey game score; J's promotion, etc. This makes it easy for me to fill in the gaps if any of the numbers is missing, and it is also easier for him to interpret otherwise ambiguous comments that come long weeks later.

I use two large manila envelopes to hold jokes, quips, extracts from their favorite newspaper columns, an occasional Sun Dial, good editorials, and many cartoons,—things we would talk over if they were at home. Each week I thoroughly cull the local weekly (flippantly called the "gab sheet" by Son) for whatever might please either of my men folks. Then, every other evening, when I write their letters I always have ample material to fill their envelopes, even to the extent of double postage rates! And we have had such a good chat on paper!

I am strongly convinced that in these days when so many outside influences are of the sort that could disintegrate the home, we who keep the home front, must build our sense of home higher in order to make it carry across the long miles to strengthen, to warm, and to comfort the family. And by the time we are all together at home again, who knows but what we'll all be literary geniuses!

(Mrs.) E. M. M.

A Saturday Column

Teaching the Single Child

By Rose Fyleman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Experience has taught me that the methods one employs in teaching a single child must be different from those used in dealing with a class.

In a class, even an undisciplined child learns to fall in with the rest. He desires to do as others do. Also, if he behaves badly, he is rebuked in front of his companions, which is not pleasant. But there is none to observe the delinquencies of the single child save his teacher.

Again, exhibitionism, which one might expect to find in a classroom, is, on the whole, I think, more common in the single pupil. Such a child will find opportunities to create a small crisis centering round himself.

If he does so, it is important to avoid letting it come to a tussle of wills or anything of that kind. I have found it best to treat the matter lightly.

Keyed to His Interests

Lacking the stimulus provided by companionship and emulation, the child taught alone is more apt to get bored. It is up to the teacher to make the lessons as interesting as possible. Happily, this is easier because of the opportunities she has of getting to know her pupil's interests.

I taught one little boy whose favorite subject was geography. He liked history less; but by taking the lives of great adventurers and following up their exploits on the globe, I contrived to get a good deal of history into our geography lesson.

Most children are inclined to shy at arithmetic, but with a single child you can make it play its part in the program amusingly. Well do I remember an occasion on which Phil and I started out on an imaginary shopping expedition provided with a number of coins and notes represented by circles and oblongs drawn on the blackboard. Phil was determined to buy a kangaroo, and had set his heart on one particular animal among several shown him by the zookeeper. Careful calculations showed that he had not money enough left. He leaned over and whispered earnestly in my ear, "Make some more notes on the blackboard, quick!"

An imaginary third party can be very useful. In the case of one small pupil, a creature known as "Goody"—originally from a story—used to take part in our lessons. Goody was a wolf, a wolf of singularly amiable character. He used to come in through the French window and ensconce himself under the settee. He was a well-informed animal, and when Norman was in a tiresome mood and insisted that he did not know what d-o-g spelt, he was quite willing to go and ask Goody, and would come back with the required information.

Philip and I, on the other hand, had a small boy visitor—Tommy—who would knock at the door and be invited in. Tommy was very stupid, and when I asked him questions, his answers, delivered by me in a squeaky voice, provoked peals of laughter from Phil, who would then carefully explain that three fours could not possibly make two, and that you couldn't go to America by sea in one day because the distances that looked so small on the map were really very, very big. Incidentally, I believe that the marvelous faculty possessed by children of accepting fantasy without for one moment losing their firm grip on reality is one of the most important items of their mental equipment.

Speech Habits

The fact that his speech habits can be so accurately noted is another great adventure in teaching a single child, and should the teacher have a correct accent in a foreign tongue, she can render him invaluable service.

To teach such a child is an absorbing and fascinating task, and when all is said and done, the educating of young children, whether singly or in classes, is undeniably one of the most important jobs in the world.

Comparing Basic Versions

Basic English
46th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have said that any thought or word that can be expressed in words can be expressed in Basic English. We have also seen that the Basic English rendering can be varied; there is not merely one Basic English version. As with normal English, Basic English has alternative forms; and as in normal English some of these forms are better than others. There is good English, and there is bad English, and there is good Basic and there is bad Basic. If your Basic English versions do not read smoothly, go over them again, smooth them out, and stroke them, as it were, till they read like English—good English.

Naturally the words will not be so varied as in normal English since you have not such a large vocabulary to draw upon; but there is no excuse for clumsy phrasing or ambiguity. Here is a passage of English with three Basic English versions—all different. See for yourself which you would let through, and which you would not.

Passage in English

Every civilized person desires peace. This argument indeed is addressed only to those who believe in peace and know that most of the things men of good will hold dear can be achieved only in a state of peace: we are opposed to "those hirelings of the court, the camp, and the university who would forever depress mental and prolong corporeal war." Those who believe that war is a permanent attribute of human life, like eating, rather than an obsolete cultural form, like cannibalism, need read no further; this book is not for them.

1st Basic English Version

Everybody who is interested in the well-being of society has a desire for peace. This argument is only for lovers of peace, who see that most of the things valued by good and wise men are only possible where there is peace: we have no use for "those persons who are working, with an eye open for profit, in the military forces, in education, and in the houses of the nation's rulers, to keep us forever at war, and put an end for all time to the free exchange of ideas." Those who take the view that war will go on, because it is as necessary as food—when a truer comparison would be between war and *cannibalism*, and the time for the two of them is past—will not be profited by reading this book any further.

2nd Basic English Version

Every person to whom I am ready to give the name *civilized* has a desire for peace. In fact, I am talking only to those who have the belief that peace is good, and that a condition of peace is possible; and who have the knowledge that most of the things which are dear to the hearts of men of good purpose are possible only in a condition of peace: we are against "those servants in the army, the university, and the Government who would forever keep up physical war and keep down the war of the mind." Those who are of the opinion that men will go on fighting as long as there are men, that war is as necessary to us as food—certainly food is necessary, but in the best circles it is no longer looked upon as necessary to make food of men and women like ourselves—have no need to go on reading; this book is not for them.

3rd Basic English Version

Every person has the idea that peace is a good thing, and they all have a desire for it. This argument is only for those persons who have the belief that peace is a good thing and see that most of the things that men of good will keep high in their minds can have an existence only in a state of peace. We are against "those men in high places in governments, groups, and places of learning who would forever keep down the fights of the mind and put forward the fights of the body." Those who have the belief that fighting has to go on so long as there is living, like eating, and is not an old and used-up form of society like man making use of other men for food—had better not go on any further with this reading; this book is not for them.

* * *

When you have finished laughing at the bad Basic English version try to discover for yourself why the translator made such a hash of it. Then read the original passage again, interpret it for yourself, and with the help of the three attempts above make a new version for yourself in Basic, giving what you believe to be the author's meaning, and making a passage which seems to you to be good English.

Children's Art Gallery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The walls of the room were bright. There were pictures on all sides done in crayon, show card paint, and water color. Mother and Dick walked from picture to picture; then they stood still in front of Dick's crayon drawing. Mother saw the little boy's face radiant with joy.

The Children's Art Gallery is a project of The Art Promoters Club of Maplewood, Richmond Heights, Missouri. The membership is made up of the Maplewood teachers and Miss Anna Dunser, the art supervisor. Groups of children are taken to the gallery, but there is also a traveling exhibit because the teachers have found out that it is often easier to take exhibits to the children's classrooms. In the past the exhibitors in the Children's Gallery were chosen by the teachers, but now they are chosen by the children themselves because these young artists have learned how to discriminate between different types of work. Their work is displayed in rank from the best to the poorest but the work is surprisingly good. Each picture has a character of its own, design quality and repetition of color.

Miss Dunser says, "It has been my experience that the happy child uses the most color in his drawings and the more intelligent child uses the most originality. These Maplewood teachers not only are concerned about the finished products but also try to build up the child's sense of security. They have found out that the timid child who has made a few pictures that have been praised soon gains confidence."

Mother thought of her school days and remembered how she had to put pictures in her copy book. She recalled the sprays of flowers which the teacher had pinned on a piece of paper for the class to copy. How different the art work is taught today! Children are learning to express themselves. Several children often work on one mural and thus learn to co-operate with one another.

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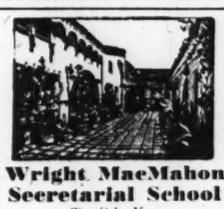

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Gas Masks to Bring War Close to Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7 — The urgency of adequate civilian defense soon will be brought home with new force to millions of Americans with a Federal allocation of gas masks, steel helmets, special fire-fighting apparatus, and other types of air-raid protection equipment to key areas throughout the United States.

Under instructions from the President, the Office of Civilian Defense and the War Department are drafting a list of so-called coastal "target areas" and inland defense centers whose civilian population must be prepared for the possibility of air raids, particularly gas raids.

It is not known how much of this necessary equipment is on hand, although last month Congress appropriated $100,000,000 for the purchase of civilian defense items.

James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, in announcing the plan, did not specify how many items of each category would be distributed. Although the congressional appropriation contained $29,000,000 for civilian gas masks, it is understood that most of this will have to be spent on the creation of facilities for their manufacture.

Bold and Skillful Foe

The Government's decision to provide gas masks and specialized rescue and fire-fighting equipment to areas many thousands of miles from the nearest Axis air base or naval base emphasizes recent official warnings that the enemy is bold and skillful enough to conduct raids upon points which might seem to be adequately protected by their geographical position.

In this connection, it is recalled that President Roosevelt recently stated that air raids upon Detroit as well as upon eastern coastal cities were entirely possible.

As outlined by the OCD, the "target area" extends 300 miles inland along the entire Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. In addition, 33 cities, not in this area but important because of their war production, are included in the list of spots to receive equipment.

Dean Landis explained that not all the persons or communities within the special regions would receive gas masks and other equipment but only those particular spots which might reasonably be expected to receive attention from enemy raiders. He declared further that allocations would not necessarily be upon a population basis. The determining factor will be the locality's war production importance.

Ratings Fixed

Dean Landis asked communities not to make requests for equipment, since it must be allocated solely in accord with OCD-War Department ratings.

"Where two cummities are of equal size and vulnerability, the community having the more vital war production will receive the larger amount of equipment," he said.

President Roosevelt already has issued an executive order authorizing the War Department to determine specifications for the civilian defense equipment to be produced under the $100,000,000 appropriation.

Fire-fighting equipment will go to cities of less than 200,000 population on the basis of one auxiliary pumper for each pumper now operated by the city, plus one pumper for each existing pumper more than 15 years old. In cities of more than 200,000 population, because of high-value property areas, two pumpers will be alloted for each pumper now in operation, plus one pumper for each pumper more than 15 years old.

Equipment for enrolled civilian defense workers will be issued as follows:

Steel helmets on the basis of 20 for each 1,000 population.

Gasproof capes, 30 for each 1,000 population.

Arm bands, 60 for each 1,000 population.

Gas-protective clothing, four sets for each 1,000 population.

Firemen's turn-out coats and trousers, four sets for each 1,000 population.

Equipment for medical teams will be alloted on the basis of one casualty station and two medical teams for each 5,000 ppoulation. The allocations tentatively decided on for each 5,000 population are: Stretchers, 4; first-air belts, 9; cots, 12. Identification tags for medical kits will be issued on a basis of one book of 20 tags for each 1,000 population.

East and West Group Has Insignia Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The East and West Association, dedicated to "mutual knowledge and understanding of the life of the Oriental and the American peoples," today had announced a prize contest in which $100 will be paid for the winning design for a seal or similar insignia symbolic of the Association's purposes.

The design will be used on letterheads and should be suitable for reproduction in line in one color in various sizes, and should be approximately square or circular, the Association said. Sketch and explanation of the design should be sent before midnight of June 1, 1942, to Design Committee, the East and West Association, 40 East Forty-ninth Street.

Ride 'Em Cowboy

Carl Thusgard

Picture to Be Exhibited

Six-months-old Carl Thusgaard, Jr., is too young to ride to the beach alone so he cools off by riding the watering can in his own yard. This picture was entered by the little cowboy's father, Carl Thusgaard of Acme Newspictures, Inc., in the seventh annual photo exhibit of the Press Photographers Association of New York, to be held at the Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, March 14 to April 12.

Kansas City Faces Vital Test at Primary

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Good government, won here only two years ago after an epochal citizen struggle against the entrenched Pendergast machine, is believed to be in danger again as the city approaches a crucial primary election March 10.

Three opposing groups this time offer complete tickets for municipal offices. While concrete issues having to do with governmental spending and New Deal support have a part in the campaign, the real issue remains as it was in 1940, when impatient voters, a large share of them women, succeeded in ousting the Pendergast machine on the issue of clean government versus patronage.

The so-called Pendergast-Shannon group led by James Pendergast, nephew of T. J. Pendergast, who is now out on parole after serving less than a year of a 15-month prison sentence, for Federal income tax evasion, is, as is apparent from this connection, the remnant of the old Pendergast group. It supports John M. Linger, lawyer and businessman, for Mayor.

How Groups Line Up

The United Party is composed of some of the Democratic elements which in 1940 joined with the other reform units in electing Mayor John B. Gage, along with a section of the old Pendergast machine itself. They support Bernard L. Glover, State Senator, for Mayor.

The Citizens' Committee is the original coalition reform group. It continues to support Mayor Gage for re-election.

The lack of continued cohesion among all those groups which together gave the reform movement its impetus and power in 1940 is laid partly to the failure of those Kansas City voters who earnestly want good government to continue their organization and their scrutiny, both of the administration itself, and of the deflated but still active opposition.

Changes in Leadership

Having done a good job they just went back home, apparently, and left things for the elected leaders to take care of. Disaffections, changes in political leadership, perhaps some patronage disappointments, led to the shift which today finds three groups instead of two.

Whether the third group, the United Party, is evidence of a split among the Pendergast Democrats, or a split in the reform element, is hard to say.

It might look like a bit of both, but the Citizens' Party leaders insist that there can be no split among those who are honestly and earnestly working for good government.

While the elections here are nonpartisan, party labels do have a meaning. The Pendergast machine is definitely Democratic, the United Party is essentially Democratic. The Citizen's Committee is a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, with the latter retaining their partisan identity within the group. Mayor Gage is a Democrat, but with him on the ticket are four Democrats and four Republicans.

Another reason offered for the defection of some of the original reform elements is Mayor Gage's grim, unswerving refusal to compromise an inch on the matter of patronage.

The mayor and his followers believe that the spoils system is at the bottom of corrupt government. He supports, though some of those on the City Council with him today have not, the "Little Hatch Act," a charter amendment which would remove an existing bar to establishment of a politics-free government, making it unlawful for city employees to engage in political activity.

Dr. Koussevitzky Returns

By L. A. Sloper

Back from his triumphs with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky resumes direction of the Boston Symphony with the concerts of this week. Yesterday's audience rose to welcome him, and throughout the afternoon made evident its pleasure at having him once more on the stand of Symphony Hall.

All reports from New York indicate that the Boston conductor obtained astonishing results with the New York instrumentalists, who, it is agreed, have been suffering from want of a unified command. Oscar Thompson's comment on the New York visit will be found on another page of this issue.

It seemed yesterday that the change in the Philharmonic during the last fortnight could hardly have been greater than that in the Boston band at this concert. A week ago the orchestra was far below its proper form; yesterday it was at the top of it. The transformation reminded me of that which I observed in the Philharmonic when Toscanini took it over, some years ago, after an assortment of guest conductors had been leading it.

The Boston tone was back in all its glory yesterday. There was again the old clarity, the old rhythmic vitality, the old flexibility and eloquence. Strauss may not have been strictly accurate when he said that there are no great orchestras, only great conductors; but certainly a great orchestra needs a great conductor.

This week's program consists of Prokofieff's Scythian Suite, "Ala and Lolli"; Samuel Barber's Violin Concerto, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Ruth Posselt, heard once before this season, was welcomed again as the soloist.

This was a rather odd lot of compositions. Beethoven's Seventh would make the second half of any program, but to follow Prokofieff with Barber was not the happiest of thoughts for a program maker. The Scythian Suite is characteristic of the early Prokofieff. It has by no means lost its effectiveness, though we are naturally much less startled by it now than we were 18 years ago when it was first played here. When it was last performed, five years ago, I complained of its rhythmic monotony. That complaint, I believe, is still good for the greater part of the work, but I wondered yesterday what I was doing when the second section was being played in 1937. Nodding, apparently because on this occasion I was fascinated by the rhythmic patterns of that movement. The first movement, I'm afraid, is more notable for its sound than for anything else, the third is a not very evocative picture of night; but the last movement still is capable of thrilling us with its instrumental timbres and its harmonic acidities.

Mr. Barber's concerto is frankly romantic, unashamedly of the nineteenth century, in its first two movements; in the third movement the composer suddenly starts up and writes a moto perpetuo full of exciting rhythms which prove that he is a man of the twentieth century after all. It is possible that Mr. Barber, who is only 32 years old, wrote his Violin Concerto too soon. The performance was excellent, and soloist and composer took several bows.

Stress Tolerance and Brotherhood At Seattle Meeting of Youth Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Youth groups held a meeting here in February in the interest of tolerance and brotherhood between races and nations. It was attended by young people from the Jewish, Negro, Japanese, Methodist, Baptist, University, and other groups.

The meeting was held in rooms of the Jewish Temple De Hirsh. Leaders of the University Christian Church youth, sponsoring the meeting, had hoped that in spite of the tense war feeling there might be 200 in attendance. Instead it was a full house far beyond any expectation.

The meeting led off with an invocation by Rabbi Arthur Zuckerman and was followed by the singing of spirituals by young Negroes. A Methodist chorus of Japanese young people came next.

It was a serious audience and yet ready to burst into laughter at any provocation. Dean Newhouse, Assistant Dean of Men at the University of Washington, made the only address.

Most of the young men present were facing the draft, some were already in uniform. The girls by their sides were facing separation from them. The hundreds of Japanese-American boys and girls present, practically all of them Christians, were facing evacuation.

To these young people Dean Newhouse spoke on "War Without Hate.' He pointed them to something higher than fighting their brother with hate, showing that even in the midst of stress they could still realize that they were fighting the evil that prevents the operation of the brotherhood of man.

Turning from his speech, he addressed himself to the Japanese young people. He said, "To you of Japanese blood—our friends, our fellow citizens, may I say this: This is war! In war it appears to be necessary to sacrifice the welfare of the few for the many. Social justice is modified and abridged when it conflicts with the interests of the many. This is war! The fact that your friend may believe it is necessary for the safety of the land that you be evacuated from strategic zones, does not mean that he loves you less, but that he loves his country more. You have countless friends who will do everything in their power to aid you to obtain the maximum social justice consistent with the safety of the nation.'

Complete Recording of Famous Bible Passages Aim of N. Y. Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—A complete home library of recordings of famous Bible passages is the ultimate aim of a New York organization known as Bibletone, Inc., which has commenced issuing recordings on both side of 10-inch records of favorite Psalms and the Sermon on the Mount.

Bibletone, Inc., was started by a New York businessman who held that one of the world's greatest needs was to know and live by the teachings of the Scriptures and who saw that modern invention could be put to work spreading a knowledge of Bible passages.

Auditions were held to find an experienced radio reader who was a Bible student and whose voice combined tenderness with understanding, the founder of Bibletone feeling there should be a correspondence between the character of the man making the recordings and his artistic performance.

The Psalms recorded include to date the twenty-third, forty-sixth, ninety-first, 121st and 193rd, while the record of the Sermon on the Mount includes the Lord's Prayer and the Beatitudes. Additional recordings are now being produced, next on the schedule being the story of David and Goliath, with others to come until a sizeable collection is built up.

Already the organization reports letters from persons who have enjoyed hearing the words of the Bible as well as reading the printed page, and a special boon is seen in the recordings for those who are unable, for any reason, to read.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert— "Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street— "Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Co. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— Recital by Arthur Rubinstein, Polish pianist. 3:30.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street— Song recital by Gladyce Bachmann, contralto. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Concert by Emma Boynet, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire— "Farewell to Arms," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

Exeter— "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 2:20, 5:45, 9:25. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 4, 7:50.

Fenway— "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial— "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan— "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan and Robert Cummings. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:50. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol, the Merry Macs, Baby Sandy and Anne Gwynne. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern— "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum— "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount— "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10. "No Hands On the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

R-K-O-Boston— "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:25, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:35, 9:45.

Scollay— "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "Safeguarding Military Information," "How to Hold Your Husband," "Changed Identity," "Seven Snapshots," "Toronto's Skate Club Carnival," "Carlos Molina and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telenix— "Viva Mexico," "Mystery Story," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Rhumba Rhythm," "College Sports," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Law of the Jungle," Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:30, 8:50. "Black Dragon," Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Uptown— "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1, 4:35, 8:20. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia— "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1:30-11.

Allston: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 1:40, 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

Regent: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley and Charles Coburn. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart, Conrad Veidt. 3:06, 9:30. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:40, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:50, 5:05, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Night of Jan. 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

University: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston. 1:45, 6, 9:15. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Go West, Young Lady." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. Continuous from 12:30.

Codman Square: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:11, 6:10, 9:13. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 2, 5:03, 8:02.

Park: "It Started With Eve," Deana Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Design for Living," "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:11, 4:40, 8:09. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon. 2:51, 6:20, 9:49.

Hyde Park: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Anne Shirley and Ray Bolger. "Gauchos of Eldorado," Bob Steel and Tom Tyler. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 6, 9, "Target for Tonight." 4:15, 7:45, 10:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:52, 7:59. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:04, 6:11, 9:18.

Mystic: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2, 5:09, 8:10. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Maplewood: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino. 1:55, 5:15, 8:45. "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Glenn Ford. 3:40, 7:10. "Don Winslow of the Navy," Serial No. 12." Don Terry. 4:50, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Twilight on the Trail," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Dick Tracy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:55, 6, 9:10. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 4:50, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:10, 4:35, 8:35. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 3:05, 6:40, 10. "Uncle Ned." 8:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:35, 9:20. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:05, 6:33, 9:20. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 3:25, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Tuxedo Junction." "Weaver Brothers. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. "Gentleman from Dixie," Jack La Rue. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "I Killed That Man," Richard Cortez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. "Road Agent," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Glenn Ford. 2:16, 8:01. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 3:39, 9:24.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Hurricane Smith," R. Middleton. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 8:15. All seats reserved.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:43, 8:03. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:17, 6:30, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM

30c till 1 p. m., Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 State 11:15

Spencer Katharine TRACY-HEPBURN in A GEORGE STEVENS Production WOMAN OF THE YEAR with FAY BAINTER • REGINALD OWEN

Plus "Man Who Returned To Life" John Howard-Lucile Fairbanks

KEITH MEMORIAL

4th WEEK ACADEMY AWARD WINNER FOR THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

Plus 2nd FEATURE NIAGARA FALLS

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY NOW

Betty GRABLE • Victor MATURE • Jack OAKIE "Song of the Islands" Plus "No Hands on the Clock"

TELEPIX

VIVA MEXICO Pete Smith | ALL STAGE NEWS | RHUMBA RHYTHM Walt Disney

SOUTH STATION

HOW TO HOLD YOUR HUSBAND • FATHER HUBBARD • ANDY CLYDE • CRIME STORY • DONALD DUCK • 2½ HR PROGRAM

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580

Walter Huston—Edward Arnold "ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY" William Gargan—Irene Hervey "BOMBAY CLIPPER" Starts Sunday—Confirm or Deny Look Who's Laughing and March of Time

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*

BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE Book by John Cecil Holm Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane BARRYMORE THEA. 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter Winchell JOHN C. WILSON presents Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK in BLITHE SPIRIT NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230 EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing" —Robert Benchley

"Genial, comic and original."—*Atkinson, Times*

CAFE CROWN with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N.Y. Trib.*

JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40 250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's PORGY AND BESS with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-9730. Evs. 8:30 Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL 1 WEEK ONLY Beginning MONDAY NIGHT—MATS. WED. SAT.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Comus' as a Ballet

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

At the moment three London theaters are offering programs wholly devoted to ballet; and as in art the supply creates the demand—impresarios, picture dealers, and publicity agents may not support this view, of course—it would seem that appreciation of ballet is extending in ever-widening circles. Perhaps relatively few of the new public have more than a bowing acquaintance with those daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, the Muses who conspire to plan the play and display of ballet. Where, then, does the attraction lie?

One allurement is the love of movement. Is there a spectator in the vast crowds that watch the English game of association football who does not speed down the wings with the outside-right or the outside left, who does not dribble with the center-forward or tackle and pass with the backs? He—and not seldom, she—often becomes so identified with the ball that he flashes with it through the goal posts into the net—without waiting, of course, to be kicked off again.

Similarly at the the ballet, onlookers, whatever their handicap of avoirdupois and dignity, can vicariously raise themselves sur les pointes, do an entrechat, a fouette, a pirouette, defy gravitation by elevation, and for a brief space transform plain plump John Smith and Eliza Boggins into a youthful, winged figure of romance. Watch a ballet audience leaving the theater after it has applauded itself to the echo and taken its own innumerable recalls! The exhilaration is obvious.

* * *

One would not venture to assert that this happy result always follows the Teutonic concept of the dance which claimed, among other rather silly profundities, to depict "the fate of man in the immortal and significant aspects of its endless metamorphoses . . . from the harshest realism to the sublimated abstraction." Bare feet alone do not "the most sublimated abstraction" make, and Fokine was very rude about the leading exponent's arm movements. In fact, to adherents of the classical school, gayer and less grim, every step of the Teutonic dance was metaphorically a goose-step.

Again, perhaps relatively few of the more general public have cultivated the knack of looking and listening at the same time. But even if at the end of a performance they could not whistle four bars of the unheard musical score they had, just the same, responded with the dancers to the urge of its rhythms.

The early Impressionist painters regarded nature as "a theater of chromatic light," and more than half the glamour of the theater itself is due to heightened light and luminous color. Diaghileff, whose constant cry at the final rehearsals of a new ballet was "more light, more light," could transform a commonplace stage into a thing of beauty. Ballet in particular offers an escape, doubly inviting at the moment, through charm'd magic casements into a fairyland whose language is based on movement, the rhythmical flow of significant line, form, color, and sound—a visible and aural music. To the budding ballet fan the syntax of the choregrapher may be as double-Dutch, but this in no way impairs an enjoyment in which knowledge can always grow more contempt for familiarity.

* * *

One reason for the great success of Robert Helpmann's "Comus," at the New Theater, is that the appeal is wide enough to attract every level of the ballet public, from the neophyte to the connoisseur. Helpmann is the Australian-born star of the Sadler's Wells Ballet and this is his first essay in choregraphy. He is now at work on a choregraphic version of "Hamlet"—will he, as in "Comus," introduce the spoken word? The Prince of Denmark has already appeared in grand opera, so why not in ballet?

Tribute has been paid before in these columns to Helpmann's remarkable stage talent. An intuitive instinct for stage effect is put to happy use in "Comus," and if the choregraphy does not disclose anything very individual or original—that may come later—it is always in the picture, never strains after effect, and avoids that pitfall of the young choregrapher, over-elaboration.

Milton's "Comus" was a masque and dramatic poem written for the Earl of Bridgwater and first acted at Ludlow Castle, Shropshire, on Michaelmas night, 1634. Macaulay spoke of it as "certainly the noblest performance of the kind which exists in any langauge." Sir Henry Wotton was "ravished" by the "Doric delicacy" of its lyrics. One cannot resist giving a sample:

Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair;
Listen for dear honour's sake,
Goddess of the silver lake,
Listen and save!

Those who know their Milton will thus find the poet silently enriching, with verbal counter-melodies, the music, heard and seen, of the ballet itself.

The original musical score was composed by Henry Lawes, who was greatly admired by Milton and who, it is recorded, played in the masque the part of the "Attendant Spirit." But Constant Lambert has based his arrangement on the theater music of another and great Henry—Henry Purcell. This was the happiest of inspirations. Purcell's incomparable gift of melody, the easy, confident swing of his rhythms, the very aroma of his music are perfectly in keeping with the subject.

Against backgrounds of sober, conventional landscape Oliver Messel's costumes provided a rich variety of rhythmical color. "Comus" achieves one of the most satisfying ensembles in the Sadler's Wells repertory.

Helpmann took the character of Comus with comfortable mastery and surprised many by the excellence of his diction in the two speeches, but in these there is a risky moment or two when a slight exaggeration invokes memories of the "ham" actor or "actor-laddie" of the Victorian stage. Margaret Dale was the "Attendant Spirit," Moyra Fraser the Sabrina, and Margot Fonteyn the frightened Lady. The performance all round was admirable.

Koussevitzky Fortnight

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Of the guest conductors who have come and gone in the progress of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony's centennial season, none has been more warmly welcomed than Serge Koussevitzky. The tribute paid him at the conclusion of the final concert of his two-weeks engagement on March 1 was of that exceptional order which justifies the use of the much-abused word "ovation." His seven concerts—three in the first week, four in the second—were productive of much discussion, which, retrospectively considered, pursued a line of comment and speculation not at all like that which ordinarily attends the arrival and the departure of just one more Philharmonic-Symphony guest.

With the others—and the Philharmonic has now presented eight of the 10 conductors announced for its centenary—there has been at least an undercurrent of speculation as to how they might fit into the orchestra's future plans, beginning perhaps with next season. In season and out, there is talk about "restoring" the orchestra, as one of the greatest in the world, to that settled place of pre-eminence that it unquestionably has held through much of its history. The feeling widely entertained is that loose ends developed with the departure of Arturo Toscanini six years ago, and that the time has come to do something about it. Hence the particular scrutiny of those who have held the baton since the opening of the orchestra's season in October.

* * *

But there can be no serious thought of detaching Dr. Koussevitzky from the Boston Symphony and bringing him to Manhattan as one of the Philharmonic-Symphony's permanent conductors. Consequently, the question most aired in connection with his concerts has not been one as to how he would do as a prestige restorer for the grand old Philharmonic, but one as to the extent in which he was succeeding in making the Philharmonic sound like the Boston Symphony. Pointing out real or imaginary differences of personality between the three major orchestras ministering to the city's symphonic needs—the resident Philharmonic-Symphony and the visiting Boston Symphony and Philadelphia Orchestra—has long been a favorite sport with the city's concert habitues, so that it was taken for granted there was something more involved in the guest relation than good conducting and good playing.

The notion that Dr. Koussevitzky's goal and problem was to make the Philharmonic-Symphony sound like the Boston Symphony no doubt was furthered by his choice of programs that New Yorkers ordinarily would think of as Boston Symphony programs. To be sure, in only two instances were compositions listed as "first time by the Society"—and one of these, Aaron Copland's "Quiet City," had, in fact, been played by the Philharmonic at one of its summer concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium. But the grouping of such names as C. P. E. Bach, Copland, Ravel, and Shostakovich in one instance, and Foote, Debussy, and Tchaikovsky in another, was a Boston Symphony grouping, not a Philharmonic-Symphony grouping, for the audiences that heard these programs.

* * *

Ravel's second "Daphnis and Chloë" Suite, Debussy's "La Mer," and the Shostakovich Fifth Symphony, though by no means the exclusive property of Dr. Koussevitzky, had been strikingly identified with his past programs in New York. Every conductor indulges in Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. But bracket that symphony with Foote's Suite for Strings and Debussy's "La Mer" and the experienced listener will expect to find the Boston conductor before him.

What Dr. Koussevitzky accomplished with six rehearsals in the first week and five in the second (a total of one more than is provided for in the orchestra's contracts) was a partial realization of the task attributed to him, irrespective of whether the conductor himself thought of it in that light. There was no lack of individual or collective virtuosity—that has been true of the playing of the ensemble under other guest conductors, as well as under Dr. Koussevitzky. But such change as was noticeable in the style and tonal body was toward a brightening and lightening, a smarter, more incisive way of playing, by no means to be confused with the ethereal, almost disembodied effects that Toscanini often achieved with this orchestra.

It remained, however, only a partial realization. The strings were heavier, more essentially emotional in sound than the famous strings of the Bostonians. Though persuasively lyrical, the woodwinds missed in some way the airiness of those from Symphony Hall. "La Mer" sounded a little tentative and sentimental, it not actually thin, having neither the exquisite polish of a typical Koussevitzky performance nor the ruggedness of the unforgettable Toscanini performances of this work in other years. In "Daphnis and Chloë" one sensed that the conductor and the musicians had not quite the same vision, if indeed the technique of some of the solo winds was all that was being asked.

Still, there were many who felt that the best playing of the Philharmonic this season was that which Dr. Koussevitzky drew from the ensemble and that perhaps he—more than any other conductor—had shown where there was need of new blood. Whether there will be reason to alter some of these conclusions after Arturo Toscanini has conducted the same ensemble a little later remains to be seen. Only one other conductor, the veteran Walter Damrosch, who will preside over two Berlioz programs, has yet to join the parade, though there are return weeks for one or two who have already appeared.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky

Culture Carries On in London Galleries

By Jan Gordon

London

At the exhibition of the Artists' International Association (R.B.A. Galleries) Ruskin Spear shows a trenchant caricature. It represents a studio, from which the roof and half of the walls have been blasted by a bomb. But the artist continues to paint. The title is "The Culture of the Nation Must Go On." The hit is shrewd, it reminds one a bit too closely of Nero fiddling while Rome was ablaze. To worry away about painting, sculpture and the arts generally while civilizations seem to rock may appear out of proportion.

And yet, in true perspective, Aeschylus, Aristophanes, and Phidias have long outlasted the consequence of the Peloponnesian War and St. Sophia remains an overpowering human monument despite its forced apostasy. For, no matter how ghastly they may be at the time, military revolutions are but whirlpools on the surface of cultural evolution, and history is illustrated far more accurately by song, picture, or building than by maps of battlefields. So that, seen from another angle, the artist, painting on though destruction clatters round him, becomes a figure heroic rather than absurd.

* * *

Therefore I see heroism at the present moment in Epstein's exhibiting at the Leicester Galleries his new alabaster monument, "Joseph and the Angel." This seven-ton block is a lovely piece of full lilac stone, and Epstein has used all his skill to bring out its natural qualities. The light seems to glow through the translucence of the Angel's head, contrasting strongly with the more earthy base of the couple. The struggle has just ended. The Angel, with massive, flattened wings as background, the most Epsteintic touch, crushes to himself, with massive hands, the fainting Joseph. Compared with Epstein's other monumental pieces this one tends toward realism and loses nothing by the tendency. Indeed, after "Behold the Man," I like this better than any other of his huge carvings. Its meaning, its presentation and its material seem to me finely locked into a single and striking formula.

A circle of bronze busts, including "Emperor in Exile" and "M. Maisky," prove that in this direction Epstein's genius shows no flagging.

* * *

At the City Literary Institute, just off Drury Lane, the British Institute of Adult Education, backed by C.E.M.A., also shows its faith in the continuance of culture. The exhibition staged there is distinctly intellectual; three of our most difficult artists, Henry Moore, Graham Sutherland, and John Piper, are being shown together. For the general public a motto might be writ large over the door: "Abandon outlook all who enter here." Or perhaps the word should be "atlook."

Most artists make their pictures by looking at the subject. They are, as it is called, "objective." But there are other ways of looking; even in common parlance one can look into a thing, or round it, or over it. Each implies a more intimate approach. Graham Sutherland may see, for instance, a root in a hedge; he looks into it and finds it writhing with a queer sense of independent life, he looks over it and it appears like a prehistoric cow, he looks round it and the background takes on strange relationships. Thus out of the hedge-root a new chimaera is born. He may do similar things with a whole landscape.

* * *

So with Moore. He is obviously not just passing on to you normal visual experiences, but he is conveying experiences that can be made mutual by, as it were, hunting for a sense of shape that lies behind the regions of sight. It would be interesting to go round a group of Moore's statuary in the dark, by touch only.

Piper bends his view of reality—an old cottage, a view of Cheltenham—to an emotional decorative purpose with great virtuosity of color and surface. His easy brilliance somehow makes me think of Brangwyn 30 years ago; but comparisons of this sort are odious.

A point of this exhibition is the use of guide-lecturers, who already have achieved some very interesting results.

* * *

Another kind of guide-lecturing was attempted at the A.I.A. exhibition, mentioned at the beginning of the article. Each exhibitor was asked to write explanations of why and how he painted a particular work. To penetrate thus into the mind of the artist should have proved a valuable experience, but unfortunately artists usually think with a brush better than with a pen. Most remained mute, some of the best artists produced the most feeble scripts, and a number of the most lucid explainers were chucked. Perhaps to make a success of such an experiment the artist's explanations should be coaxed from him by a sympathetic Boswell.

Another interesting experiment at the same exhibition was to have a special jury for the abstractionists and surrealists. In such a cause nobody can be harder on a suspicious case than the puritan. Nevertheless, though it brought together some effective and, of course, guaranteed genuine examples, the method might have its dangers. Every school of thought might demand its own jury and then where would we be?

The Challenge of 'Good Theater'

By John Beaufort

New York

"Theater" or "good theater" is the shining total of all contributions to a production—from seamstress to star. It means every part of the illusion which beguiles an audience from the moment the houselights dim and the footlights go up until the last hand-clap has fallen into silence. However transient, it is the theater's marvel.

It is a marvel often taken for granted and sometimes disparaged, probably because "good theater" can exist independently of real substance of ideas. A "Lady in the Dark" will outlast an "in Time to Come" for the principal reason that the former is theatrically exciting while the latter, though profoundly significant, is dull theater. The theatrical imagination needed to convert a good idea into good theater is an unavoidable challenge to the playwright who seeks to stir the public consciousness.

* * *

The failure to meet this special challenge has been most recently exemplified in Herbert B. Ehrmann's "Under This Roof" (Windsor Theater), a reaffirmation that eternal vigilance and eternal, selfless idealism are the price of freedom. To embody his thesis, Mr. Ehrmann chooses the fictitious Warren family of New England. As a child of 6, Granny Warren saw her father killed at Concord. In the course of the drama, Gibeon Warren (1846) goes to St. Louis to work for the abolitionist cause and David Warren (1864) reports to enlist in the Civil War—a war brought about, Mr. Ehrmann recalls, because the ideals of freedom were betrayed.

That is an exciting theme. But Mr. Ehrmann has dramatized it with a pamphleteer's rather than with a playwright's eloquence. The attentions of director, scene designer, and lighting technician have not altogether stifled its interest. The presence of competent players like Barbara O'Neil, Russell Hardie, Louise Galloway, Harlan Briggs, Watson White, and Sidney Snow assures at least that what dramatic values the play possesses are not ignored in performance.

Employing "good theater" as an end rather than as a means, "Angel Street" (Golden Theater) has not been excelled this season for balanced brilliance in every technical department. The Patrick Hamilton thriller (it ran in London in 1939 as "Gaslight") has been written with an almost unbearable deliberateness by a master melodramatist. Under Shepard Traube's perceptive direction, the story of a husband, a criminal maniac, who tries to get rid of his wife by driving her insane, is played with such meticulous rightness that it may turn out to be the best acted production of the year.

By constant and subtle variations, Judith Evelyn—an actress new to this city but known to Canadian and English audiences—delivers the role of the tormented Mrs. Manningham from the monotony into which it might have fallen. Vincent Price's balefully mellifluous tone and well trimmed whiskers are admirably suited to the role of a sinister Victorian. Leo G. Carroll, Florence Edney, and Elizabeth Eustis are the remaining players in an excellent cast. Far from being external embellishments, Lemuel Ayers' set and Feder's lighting are vital.

* * *

A far less successful use of theater devices to produce thrills occurs in "Guest in the House" (Plymouth Theater), in which a trio of authors concoct the tale of a neurotic girl who tries to poison the household in which she has been given sanctuary. Mary Anderson of the films plays the unfortunate child. Leon Ames and Louise Campbell act the unfortunate host and hostess. It is an unfortunate play.

"Heart of a City" (Henry Miller's) is Lesley Storm's tribute to the brave hearts of the Windmill Theater, which was for some time the only playhouse open in London. Miss Storm got her material at first hand and under actual "blitz" conditions. Gilbert Miller, producer-director of the play, has seen it well cast and Harry Horner's agile settings simulate a seedy theatrical atmosphere. But Miss Storm was more interested in budding and non-budding backstage romances—with a British airman (Richard Ainley) as hero—than with the heroic story of how the brave men and women of the Windmill actually made theater go in spite of Hitler.

The play introduces Gertrude Musgrove, an attractive young woman, to American audiences. In point of performance, however, it is most notable for Dennis Hoey's impersonation of a laconic and avuncular theater manager.

* * *

H. S. Kraft's "Café Crown" (Cort Theater) invades another theatrical milieu, a famous Yiddish Theater restaurant on Second Avenue. In an atmosphere rich in colorful performances and redolent with references to pickled herring and chopped chicken livers, Mr. Kraft tells chiefly about Hymie, the busboy who delivers telephone messages, runs errands, bullies customers, waits on table but absolutely refuses to invest in a modern dress version of "King Lear" with a Riverside Drive setting.

"Café Crown" is full of "schmaltz" and laughter. It is friendly and unpretentious. As Hymie, Sam Jaffe bustles in and out of Boris Aronson's hospitable setting like a querulous sparrow with benevolent intentions. Morris Carnovsky acts a fabulous and supposedly legendary Yiddish director with energy and a manufactured kind of flourish. The acting of small roles is better flavored. There is little muted about Elia Kazan's direction, but perhaps a certain kind of extravagance goes best with a menu of chicken livers, chopped herring, and Yiddish theatrical gossip. Anyway, "Café Crown" is good theater and good fun.

(Ed Note: "Under This Roof" and "Heart of a City" are closing tonight.)

Talbot

Sam Jaffe and Morris Carnovsky in "Café Crown"

Classic Music, Nazi Philosophy

By Paul Nettl

It has been noted already how wide the gulf is that separates the present point of view of the Nazis from the music of the German classicists, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. Nor did Baldur von Schirach's commemorative address in celebration of Mozart, when he asked the youth of Germany to let Mozart be their watchword in the fight against "Anglo-Saxon barbarism," help in the least to bridge it. On the contrary, his assertions have drawn attention to the fact that all three of these matters were in truth greatly inclined towards the reviled "barbarians."

For it was England where Haydn was first acclaimed; he went to England twice on prolonged visits, he wrote the "Nelson" Mass in celebration of the great victory at Abukir and, in addition, on the occasion of a visit of Nelson at the home of his patron, Count Esterhazy, in 1800, a composition which is almost unknown. Nelson came to visit Esterhazy accompanied by Sir William and Lady Hamilton with her companion, Mrs. Knight. Lady Hamilton was enchanted with Haydn. The composer wrote the music for a poem on the "Battle of the Nile" written by this lady, and in his glowing orchestral introduction paid homage to the great admiral. It is to be regretted that this piece is little known to the general public.

Mozart's fondest wish was to settle in England. He too did his part in celebrating the victories of the English in the sketch, discussed some time ago in these columns, for a composition commemorating the breaking of the Spanish-French blockade by the English in 1783.

* * *

That Beethoven let his thoughts fly over the Channel is well known. When the news of Wellington's victory in Spain in 1813 reached Vienna he set to work on his "Battle" Symphony and in his diary he noted with characteristic fervor: "I must show the world that 'God Save the King' has brought us blessings." Moreover, the master deeply regretted that he cound not carry out the commission from the Handel and Hayden Society of Boston to write an English oratorio for performance in the New World.

Both Haydn and Mozart were Freemasons. Though Haydn was prevented by urgent activities at the court of his patron, at some distance from Vienna, to visit his lodge's meetings as often as he would have wished, a letter of Feb. 2, 1775, expresses his impatience and desire to be "introduced into the circle of high-minded men." Mozart was a faithful visitor in his own lodge and has immortalized the ideals of Masonic association in "The Magic Flute," showing his adherence to a creed that preaches humanity, tolerance and love of one's fellowmen. In his "Masonic Funeral Music" the tenets of the masons have found purest musical expression.

Everyone knows how Beethoven fought for freedom and equality among men; nor does it surprise us that the composer of that rapt song of humanitarianism, "All mankind shall be as brothers," in the Ninth Symphony should have expressed himself as ardently fighting for man's independence in his diaries and notes. Annotating a verse of the German poet Zacharias Werner he writes:

The battle for the Right and for its offspring.
For that eternal Freedom, hallowed by the Law

epitomizing thus the spirit of the American Bill of Rights. This was written in 1814. In 1813 he had noted on the margin of a poem by the German Muellner, a kind of variation of the Vengeance Aria of Sarastro:

Behold such is man;
At his fall, let others weep, but let none dare to judge him.

Among his many notes we find a quotation from the philosopher Kant—"The moral law within us and the starry heavens above us." Many stories and anecdotes tell of the fervent love of independence which was one of Beethoven's dominant traits.

* * *

The ideals of liberty, equality, and tolerance which were the ideals of the aspiring minds of that time and, as well, of these great musicians, are indeed in greatest contrast to what is now acclaimed in Germany, the worship of the power of the state, the glorification of the race as such, the adoration of the Leader, the bending low before power and force, and the ignoring of the rights of the individual. Not to speak of the attitude toward that devotion to Christian ideals which inspired the masters to sublime works of religious piety.

However, it would be both superficial and a gross error to find the roots of the philosophic concepts of classic music merely in the literary expressions of the great composers. By their music and in it we may find expressed that same idealism which permeated the works of the German philosophers of that time, such as Kant and Fichte.

The man of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the "Baroque Man" as I may be permitted to call him, subjects his life, his emotions and his will to a force above him, to the church, the state, and the social organization of his day; the musician of that time does likewise. This super-individual force expresses itself in that steady accompaniment of the "basso continuo," in that perpetual going-on without let-down of the melodic development to which the classic, purely personal, and freely-flowing melodic line is in contrast. The organ and the harpsichord, the tones of which are pre-determined "from outside" mechanically, are the instruments of the Baroque age; the piano, modulated by the personal impact and will of the player, is the symbol of the "classic" musician.

* * *

Where Baroque rhythm is rigid and set, as anyone may note who follows the movements of a conductor directing Bach or Rameau, classic music permits the leader to let his body move with the rhythm. Even the immediate predecessors of Haydn still exhibit this unbending stiffness, for only with him was music freed from its bonds and not until Mozart was emotion allowed to play its part. The downbeat of Mozart's rhythm is sufficient characterization of his rhythmic quality. There we have the graceful, light, sometimes even hesitating beginning, the fast heightening of emotion, the long, intense echo and repetition, and the tender lingering on, loth to separate from the melody. Mozart shapes this "best of all worlds" to suit his own ends, disregarding any superior power.

Beethoven, in his turn, goes out to battle, as in a titanic struggle with world forces, and returns as the victor, and this too is innate in his rhythm. For, unlike Mozart's which is tender and graceful, we hear Beethoven's thundering with mighty blows. When Reichhardt, the German author, heard the "Coriolanus" Overture in 1808, he felt himself shaken by the "powerful beats." All we need to do to have an illustration of this is to think of the opening beats of Mozart's G minor Symphony and compare them with the hammers of Beethoven's Fifth.

Historians have sometimes drawn an analogy between the three great German idealistic philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, and the three great musicians, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. Kant's doctrine of the categorical imperative, of the law of responsibility of the individual and of the duty of man towards his fellows, Fichte's teachings of the power of the will have found their truest expression in the works of the great masters of music. That Mozart wrote his "Magic Flute" in the year 1791 which saw the formulation of the Bill of Rights is no mere accident.

Baldur von Schirach stated proudly that the Anglo-Saxons can never claim that a Mozart was born among them. Surely the present regime in Germany can never bring forth another composer who will stress humanity as Mozart did, or fight for liberty as Beethoven did, or delight as Haydn did in the simple joys of men and their smiling pleasures of plenty and of peace.

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The Home Forum

Ah! Vienna!

I WAS EIGHTEEN when my father decided to take me to Vienna to play to Mr. Theodor Leschetizky. For, under his masterful direction, he hoped I might continue the study of the piano.

We left Cincinnati from the dingy old railway station, which at that time was merely a large, frame shed. My sister and I wore blue serge suits—the skirts to our ankles, the jackets of three-quarter length; our shirtwaists, as blouses were called in those days, of starched white muslin. We wore sailor hats of fine Milan straw, and two yards of soft white crepe veiling which served for scarfs, as well as for hat drapery, were the special features of our nautical finery.

The sea journey was to be a long one—we were traveling on a slow boat, heavy with freight. There would be time, my father said, to acquaint us with a little history—a few facts about Vienna, with special attention given to what he knew and could tell us of the development of music there.

* * *

Because I was a student of music, my interest in this store of parental knowledge of music and Vienna kept me close to the base of information, my father's deck chair. I was soon to see Vienna, and to form my own ideas in the joy and tranquillity of my own mind. I could soon hear the works of Vienna's composers and see the houses where they had lived. I could listen to their works in Vienna's concert halls and in the magnificent opera house where Mahler would be conducting. I could hear Alfred Grünfeld play Strauss waltzes, the most popular pianist then in Vienna. Our voyage was coming to an end with much joyous anticipation!

* * *

Upon leaving the railroad station in Vienna, we drove in an Einspänner (one-horse carriage) to the Residenz Hotel, near the magnificent Burg Theater in the Ringstrasse. It was early evening. Many people were walking leisurely along the various streets which lead to the Ringstrasse or to the parks. One of the first things we noticed were the ring-shaped iron baskets, which girdled the electric-light poles at medium height, from which hung rich, green vines.

In one or another of the boulevard paths (the Ringstrasse has five) were officers—slender men in pastel uniforms, strolling leisurely with their companions. There were family parties in happy mood—young girls and children laughing and talking gaily, but quietly. There was no rowdiness in the Vienna streets. We had heard of the exuberant politeness and charming hospitality of the Viennese, of which we became aware even in the bustling, busy railroad station.

As quickly as possible, when we had found our rooms in the characteristically Viennese hotel, we went eagerly out into the streets, there to mingle with the people in evening procession, resolved to find a garden restaurant where we might have our first meal in Vienna, and hear our first Viennese waltz.

"Why not the Prater, where Brahms and Strauss had their childrens' parties?" That was a happy suggestion. We would go to the Prater. "But where is the Prater?"—an idea—"An Einspänner! We shall go to the Prater, wherever it is, in an Einspänner!"

My sister and I were still in our traveling suits; but the lure of the evening, the soft colored lights, and anticipation of Viennese waltzes roused a desire for more gala attire! Out of our handbags came the precious two yards of white crepe veiling which we fastened to our sailor hats, tying the fluffy stuff under our chins into a large soft bow—with a somewhat Viennese effect, we imagined.

* * *

We stopped before a gate over which was an arch displaying in painted letters the name of the restaurant recommended by our faithful "cocher." The garden was already lighted with electric lights in pretty, colored glass globes—the tables, not far apart, spread with fresh, white linen cloths. Waiters were moving about cheerfully, among them two or three little light-haired boys in waiters' clothes—"the Piccoloes," as they are called in Vienna—waiters' helpers.

As we entered through the gate, the host approached us, bowing and recommending one table and then another. It was still early evening, and several of the better locations were free. We chose a table near the orchestra. We had come into the garden during the "Pause," so there would be time to seat ourselves and to order supper before the music began again.

* * *

Before us on the table, in a little wicker basket, were the rolls we had heard so much about. There were crescents, too, which, my father told us, had been made first by a Viennese baker during the Turkish Invasion. He hung them up in his window "for fun!"

Soon the musicians appeared and took their places, the leader standing before them, violin in hand, his bow lifted free in gesture as he announced the opening bars of—"The Blue Danube." From beginning to end, the familiar waltz went in circles, tumbling merrily and charmingly over our heads and into our hearts. This was a colorful and fascinating performance! The conductor was Hungarian, we were told.

Presently he was off the podium and out among us, gliding and waltzing slowly through the small spaces between the tables, the band completely in accord with him and his spontaneous rubatos, as he drew the lovely melodies from his instrument. Sometimes he would hold back a phrase, and then hurry one—then he would stand close to an attentive ear to emphasize a familiar phrase, almost as if he were speaking.

We were charmed and delighted with our first evening in Vienna.

* * *

The next morning, my sister, my brother and I were out-of-doors at seven o'clock, eager to see the immediate neighborhood at an early hour. A silent Vienna, it seemed, until we found the great market-place. Here was much activity and a new scene.

Strong, well-fed horses arriving with their picturesque burdens, pulling heavy carts laden with fresh fruits and vegetables, over the cobblestones—men and women in thick-soled shoes walking to and fro, arranging their wares of every kind and sort on stands, over which they placed large gray linen umbrellas, protection from sun or rain—the ancient and historical buildings around the square forming an old-world background. What beautiful, green vegetables! Had we ever seen such asparagus—and such big lettuces—and what cherries—dark red ones almost the size of the pretty apricots beside them—and so many! We would take some cherries back to our hotel—a bag of them for a few kreutzer (half a cent). Here, too, were bouquets of fresh violets, roses and forget-me-nots, all in one big basket fastened securely around the waist of a strong, kindly peasant woman dressed in what to us was a fancy-dress costume. The skirt of flowered cotton print, thickly gathered, displayed an apron of bright purple sateen. The short-sleeved blouse was, of course, white linen over which fell gracefully an odd little shawl of magenta silk, fringed and rather elegant, caught below her throat by a brooch of heirloom quality and design. Her blonde hair was plaited and wound neatly round her head. We held an animated conversation with her, almost entirely with our hands, as she knew nothing of our language, and we, very little of hers!

* * *

It was a lovely, warm, sunny day, our first in Vienna. At eleven o'clock, we were to have an interview with Mr. Leschetizky at his villa in "The Cottage" (residential section of Vienna)—an occasion for a fiacre, my father said; and, thought my sister and I, an occasion for our white muslin frocks and leghorn hats adorned with flowers and ribbons!

We arrived at the home of the great teacher *en famille*. Karl Ludwigstrasse No. 42—there it was! My father rang the bell of the vestibule door. We were admitted by a houseman who led us up a flight of carpeted stairs to another door which was open. We were now in the hall. Through closed doors we heard excellent piano playing—clean and carrying in tone. We passed on to a small waiting-room where we sat, and looked, and listened.

On a wall over the heavily carved antique desk was a portrait of Leschetizky—to the right of it photographs in frames of some of his famous pupils—Paderewski, Gabrilowitsch, Esipoff, Mark Hambourg, and others we had heard in America.

* * *

Finally the playing stopped. We heard voices. The door of the music room opened to the accompaniment of cheerful conversation. Perhaps this pleasantness was the hoped-for conclusion of a successful audition! We would be next, thought I, as the sound of voices left off; but again we were seated in silence in the royal little waiting-room. (I said we would be next, accent on we, since my family was familiar with practically every note of my repertoire—the weak and the strong spots of my pianistic efforts.)

I would be playing the C# Minor Fantaisie—Impromptu by Chopin, and I knew that my sister and my brother would be "holding their thumbs" until the long chromatic passage in the first part was clearly and safely executed from the top G# to the low G#! My father was above detailed, petty criticism; and to my great relief, so was, on this occasion of trial, Mr. Leschetizky. His manner was kindly—he "would not have to hear very much to form his judgment"—and so I forgot all fear; and, when, the moment arrived for me to play, even the chromatic passage entered into the spirit of the occasion without a break!

All was well as we started on our way back to our hotel. Lessons with "Professor," as Leschetizky was called by his pupils, would begin in the autumn; meantime we would see more of beautiful Vienna in its happy summer mood.

MARY BOXALL BOYD

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE LUTE PLAYER AND THE HARP PLAYER": *by Israhel van Meckenem*

ISRAHEL VAN MECKENEM was a German goldsmith who lived in the fifteenth century. He did a good deal of engraving, chiefly copying works by eminent contemporaries. His work is especially interesting for subject matter, portraying scenes of daily life.

This engraving, which bears the monogram of Israhel van Meckenem, is on exhibition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, with a number of other plates chosen to illustrate the musical instruments of antiquity. We see here the harp and the lute. The harp is an ancient instrument which was played in Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The lute is of unknown age. Its name is of Arabian origin. At the time this print was made, the lute was a popular instrument.

Rain on the Sidewalks

The rain has made mirrors under my feet.
As I walk I can see broken pieces of glass
coiled with the pictures of trees underfoot—
and I remember these strewn and uneven
mirrors
are the sky and the long rain.

D. S.

Spiritual Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW GREAT is the need today for wisdom in courts and councils and in the conduct of national and international affairs whereby vital decisions may be stamped with justice and judgment! And how essential it is for us to recognize wisdom as a spiritual attribute, uncontaminated by human will, and, when seeking spiritual guidance, to align thought with justice!

Referring to wisdom as a spiritual attribute, the Apostle James denotes it as being "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy."

Spiritual thinking and a conscious sense of God as omnipresent Mind are inseparable from enlightenment and understanding. How necessary it is then to abandon false material beliefs and human will for spiritual concepts, through which wise and just decisions may develop!

Christ Jesus taught spiritual lessons through parables and demonstrations. Thus he revealed the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God, and stressed the importance of spiritual thinking and right acting. Superior to the malignity of his persecutors, the great Exemplar rebuked a disciple's emotional impulse and retaliatory blow in his behalf with the command (Matthew 26:52), "Put up again thy sword into his place." Jesus' understanding of the allness and omnipotence of God, divine Love, was sufficient to enable him to prove the impotence of hatred and barbarity, without seeming to resist it humanly and without resort to material weapons. And this is the goal. However, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, recognizing the conflict to be fought and won between right and wrong, counsels her students on page 215 of "Miscellaneous Writings" that "they cannot in the beginning take the attitude, nor adopt the words, that Jesus used at the *end* of his demonstration." Thus with characteristic patience and tenderness she gives this guidance (*ibid.*, p. 288), "Wisdom in human action begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute."

Today, freedom-loving peoples in many lands are seeking release from the domination of human will. How true it is that this release must come primarily because of the all-power of God.

Resistance to error, in the way that divine wisdom indicates, coupled with an unshaken conviction of the omnipotence of good, successfully counters the invasion of evil and disarms its claim to might or reality. Christ Jesus, wise exponent of spiritual might, spoke with conviction deep-rooted in his understanding of God and man, when he declared (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one."

Through Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the divine Principle underlying Christ Jesus' teachings and works, she was able to prove his doctrines demonstrable when understandingly utilized. The spiritual laws of Life, Truth, and Love are being proved unerring in the healing of disease and erroneous thinking through this spiritually-minded New England woman's revelation of the Science of Christianity. That the knowledge of spiritual truths might never again be darkened by material misinterpretation, she gave to the world the elucidation of her discovery in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Referring to the need for discrimination between the spiritual and the material, she states on page 538 of this textbook: "Truth places the cherub wisdom at the gate of understanding to note the proper guests. Radiant with mercy and justice, the sword of Truth gleams afar and indicates the infinite distance between Truth and error, between the material and spiritual,—the unreal and the real."

Christian Science teaches us to distinguish between spiritual wisdom and human will, and it assures a happy outcome when we wholeheartedly turn to God for guidance. It teaches that God is the one and only Mind, perfect and unerring, and that the attributes of divine intelligence may be reflected in our relationships and in the conduct of human affairs. To rely upon God for guidance is to turn definitely away from doubtful theorizing and disputings based upon erring beliefs, offshoots of misguided thinking. In determining the right course, it is expedient to distinguish between good and evil, unselfish purpose and personal self-interest, between spiritual and material reasoning, while being open-minded toward constructive thoughts, and alert to eliminate any suggestion based upon negative, biased reasoning.

The Apostle Paul admonished (Romans 13:1): "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God."

Subservience to human will is impractical and unwise. Reliance upon spiritual guidance invites accuracy of judgment, clear discernment, and intelligent reasoning. Wisdom is inseparable from spiritual thinking. Human will is without true motivity. Willingness to obey God is precedent to spiritual guidance.

When thought soars above the mists of human will and limited material reasoning, wisdom dictates decisions, and Love inspires action permeated with justice and mercy. By these means do the presence and power of Truth influence the affairs of men and bring salvation to humanity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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—*and*—

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On the High Road

How shall it matter
That some climb slowly—
That others falter
And some turn back . . .

Victory stands
Like a slow torch burning
Through the black hours
Of the heart's
Yearning.

Victory
Waits at the road's high turning—
Steadfast—
A light
In her outstretched hands.

E. S. L.

Geistige Führung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE GROSS doch heute in Gerichtshöfen und Ratsversammlungen und in der Erledigung nationaler und internationaler Angelegenheiten das Bedürfnis nach Weisheit ist, wodurch wichtigen Entscheidungen der Stempel der Gerechtigkeit und des Gerichts aufgeprägt werden kann! Und wie wesentlich es ist, daß wir Weisheit als eine vom menschlichen Willen unbefleckte geistige Eigenschaft erkennen und, wenn wir geistige Führung suchen, das Denken mit Gerechtigkeit in Einklang bringen!

Als der Apostel Jakobus von der Weisheit als einem geistigen Merkmal sprach, sagte er, sie ist „aufs erste keusch, darnach friedsam, gelinde, läßt sich sagen, voll Barmherzigkeit und guter Früchte, unparteiisch, ohne Heuchelei".

Geistiges Denken und das bewußte Gefühl, daß Gott das allgegenwärtige Gemüt ist, sind von Erleuchtung und Verständnis unzertrennlich. Wie notwendig es also ist, falsche materielle Annahmen und menschlichen Willen gegen geistige Begriffe auszutauschen, durch die sich weise und gerechte Entscheidungen entwickeln können!

Christus Jesus lehrte geistige Lehren durch Gleichnisse und Beweise. So enthüllte er die Allmacht, die Allgegenwart und die Allwissenheit Gottes und betonte die Wichtigkeit geistigen Denkens und rechten Handelns. Über die Bosheit seiner Verfolger erhaben, rügte der große Beispielgeber die Gefühlsaufwallung und den Wiedervergeltungsstreich eines Jüngers um seinetwillen mit dem Gebot (Matth. 26, 25): „Stecke dein Schwert an seinen Ort!" Jesu Verständnis der Allheit und der Allmacht Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, befähigte ihn, die Machtlosigkeit des Hasses und der Grausamkeit zu beweisen, ohne ihnen scheinbar menschlich zu widerstehen und ohne seine Zuflucht zu materiellen Waffen zu nehmen. Und dies ist das Ziel. Aber Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die den Kampf erkannte, der zwischen Recht und Unrecht ausgefochten und gewonnen werden muß, rät ihren Schülern auf Seite 215 in "Miscellaneous Writings", daß „sie zu Beginn nicht Jesu Haltung einnehmen noch sich die Worte zu eigen machen können, die er am Ende seines Beweises gebrauchte". So gibt sie mit der ihr eigenen Geduld und Freundlichkeit den Rat (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 288): „Weisheit im menschlichen Handeln beginnt mit dem, was unter den Umständen dem Rechten am nächsten kommt, und erreicht von dort aus das Unbedingte".

Heute suchen freiheitliebende Menschen in vielen Ländern Befreiung von der Herrschaft des menschlichen Willens. Wie wahr es doch ist, daß diese Befreiung hauptsächlich deshalb kommen muß, weil Gott die Allmacht ist!

Widerstand gegen den Irrtum auf die von der göttlichen Weisheit gewiesene Art im Verein mit einer felsenfesten Überzeugung von der Allmacht des Guten wirkt dem Angriff des Bösen erfolgreich entgegen und entwaffnet seinen Anspruch auf Macht oder Wirklichkeit. Christus Jesus, der weise Vertreter geistiger Macht, sprach aus einer in seinem Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen fest verankerten Überzeugung, als er erklärte (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins".

Durch ihre Entdeckung des göttlichen Prinzips, das den Lehren und Werken Christi Jesu zugrunde liegt, konnte Mrs. Eddy beweisen, daß seine Lehren beweisbar sind, wenn sie verständnisvoll angewandt werden. Die geistigen Gesetze des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe werden durch die Wissenschaft des Christentums, die Offenbarung dieser geistiggesinnten Neuengländerin, im Heilen von Krankheit und irrigem Denken als unfehlbar bewiesen. Damit die Kenntnis der geistigen Wahrheiten nie wieder durch materielle falsche Auslegung verdunkelt werde, gab sie der Welt die Erläuterung ihrer Entdeckung im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Mit Bezug auf die Notwendigkeit der Unterscheidung zwischen dem Geistigen und dem Materiellen erklärt sie auf Seite 538 dieses Lehrbuchs: „Die Wahrheit stellt den Cherub Weisheit vor dem Tor des Verständnisses auf, um von den richtigen Gästen Kenntnis zu nehmen. Strahlend von Barmherzigkeit leuchtet das Schwert der Wahrheit weithin und deutet den unendlichen Abstand an zwischen Wahrheit und Irrtum, zwischen dem Materiellen und dem Geistigen—dem Unwirklichen und dem Wirklichen".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns zwischen geistiger Weisheit und menschlichem Willen unterscheiden, und sie versichert uns eines glücklichen Ergebnisses, wenn wir von ganzem Herzen bei Gott Führung suchen. Sie lehrt, daß Gott das eine und einzige vollkommene und unfehlbare Gemüt ist, und daß die Eigenschaften der göttlichen Intelligenz in unseren Beziehungen und in der Erledigung menschlicher Angelegenheiten widergespiegelt werden können. Sich von Gott führen lassen, heißt sich zweifelhaften Theorisierens und Disputierens, das auf irrige Annahmen, Erzeugnisse irregeführten Denkens, gegründet ist, bestimmt enthalten. Beim Bestimmen des rechten Laufs ist es ratsam, zwischen Gut und Böse, selbstloser Absicht und persönlichem Eigennutz, zwischen geistigem und materiellem Überlegen zu unterscheiden, während man für aufbauende Gedanken einen offenen Sinn hat, und behutsam jede Einflüsterung auszuscheiden, die auf verneinendem, voreingenommenem Denken beruht.

Der Apostel Paulus ermahnte (Römer 13, 1): „Jedermann sei untertan der Obrigkeit, die Gewalt über ihn hat. Denn es ist keine Obrigkeit ohne von Gott; wo aber Obrigkeit ist, die ist von Gott verordnet".

Sich dem menschlichen Willen unterwerfen, ist unpraktisch und unweise. Verlaß auf geistige Führung fördert die Genauigkeit des Urteils, klares Erkennen und intelligentes Überlegen. Weisheit ist von geistigem Denken unzertrennlich. Der menschliche Wille ist ohne wahre Beweggründe. Die Willigkeit, Gott zu gehorchen, ist die Vorbedingung für geistige Führung.

Wenn sich das Denken über die Nebel des menschlichen Willens und des begrenzten materiellen Folgerns emporschwingt, schreibt Weisheit die Entscheidungen vor, und die Liebe flößt ein von Gerechtigkeit und Barmherzigkeit durchdrungenes Handeln ein. Durch diese Mittel beeinflußt die Gegenwart und Macht der Wahrheit die Angelegenheiten der Menschen und bringt der Menschheit Erlösung.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

The WPB Misses an Opportunity ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

The War Production Board is pussyfooting. There can't be the slightest doubt about it. And what is worse, most of the timorous Board members are men who have lived through a Washington summer and are well aware that something drastic, decisive and final needs to be done. But it looks as if the force of tradition were too strong and that effective relief were out of the question.

To what am I referring? Why, to the recent WPB order simplifying men's and boys' clothing with the object of saving anywhere from 10 per cent to 26 per cent of their wool content. Please don't misunderstand. I haven't the slightest intention of objecting to any measure conserving the country's vitally-needed wool stocks. Far from it.

Like most persons who sit in a non air-conditioned Washington office from the middle of May to the middle of September with the sun streaming in, there's nothing I'd rather hear than word that woolen vests have been discarded and woolen dress suits entirely eliminated. What I do object to, though, is the fact that the WPB didn't seize the present golden opportunity squarely by the lapels and say, "now is the time to make a really drastic change in men's clothing—a change which can partially compensate for new taxes by making men more comfortable."

Just think of it; having the power to say just what articles of male attire must be eliminated or abridged and not ordering the abolition of neckties and suitcoats. Of course, a Government agency can't strike out quite as boldly as a day-dreaming columnist in such matters. But I can't help wishing the WPB had at least made neckties optional during June, July and August.

Miss Hawes Had Some Ideas

What some ambitious help-the-sweltering-male devotee wouldn't be able to do with the WPB's power over clothing. Take the noted fashion designer, Miss Elizabeth Hawes, as an example. I well remember the day I called upon her for a story on how men's clothing could be made more comfortable. With the July sun running the thermometer into the 90s and delicately broiling pedestrians careless enough to be out on New York streets, I appeared before her wearing a black double-breasted woolen suit.

Seizing upon me as an obvious example of all that was worst in masculine attire, Miss Hawes asked if it was enjoyable to wear a woolen suit, a woolen necktie and a tight collar on such a day. When I had summoned sufficient strength to assure her that I accept emancipation at the drop of a woolen hat, she outlined what she felt was sensible attire for mid-summer wear.

If I remember correctly, her program called for no suit coat, an open collared shirt with short sleeves, a light porous belt instead of the customary hot one of leather, and sandals. She said that men's clothing had definitely improved during the past 20 years but that a real sartorial revolution was still needed.

Thinking back upon that interview, I realize to what good use Miss Hawes might put the WPB's dictatorial power over cloth. There'd be no meager elimination of a cuff here, a patch pocket there and a pleat and tuck some other place. No, sir. We'd get rid of that coat once and for all and the effect upon the summertime morale of America's male population would be incalculable.

Of course, it doesn't do to be entirely ungrateful to WPB chief Donald M. Nelson and his assistants. After all, the outright elimination of the full dress suit, the cutaway coat and double-breasted tuxedo coat will be welcome news to no small number of men. We only regret that the order makes no reference to patent leather pumps and stiff collars. But perhaps that would be asking too much even in times of crisis.

If This Were 1929!

There's one restriction which will cause little worry today but which would have struck like one of Jove's thunderbolts during the fabulous era just preceding 1929, that is the order that men's trousers must be no more than 22 inches wide at the knees and 18½ inches wide at the bottom for a 32-inch waist.

Imagine, if you can, what consternation would have been caused in American high schools and colleges during the days of bell-bottom pants if the 18½ inch order had suddenly descended upon tree-shaded and Ford-bespattered campuses. One almost wonders if the processes of higher education could have continued if students had been forced to wear trousers narrow enough to permit a showing of their shoes.

We don't know how the nation's tailors feel about the new orders. With their natural ingenuity they could probably create an attractive suit of clothes no matter what orders came from Washington. But personally, I'm disappointed. I can't help thinking how I should have welcomed a stern Federal dictum that, for the duration at least, suit coats, ties and heavy leather shoes would be looked upon as sabotage of national defense.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Hen and Chickens Both Scratch ..... *By Robert R. Mullen*

A new policy for bringing more small manufacturing plants into war production, rather aptly known as the "Mother Hen and Chicken Plan," appears to be taking the place of the earlier subcontracting efforts. While the new plan is, in effect, still subcontracting, it has certain main differences.

Under plain subcontracting the burden of getting contracts was on the small fellow. He was expected to stir around and find a prime contractor who needed something the little fellow could supply. Then, the little fellow was supposed to be able to figure a bid for the job that would bring the cost down to about, or below, what the big fellow could do for himself. Moreover, if the big fellow wanted to keep the fat jobs and farm out the lean ones, that was his prerogative.

Under the Hen and Chicken Plan, already favored by the Massachusetts Committee on National Defense and gaining wider favor generally, a much more intimate relationship is established between prime contractors and subcontractors. The essential adhesive is good old-fashioned American patriotism and determination to win the war in the shortest possible order.

Big Fellow Gets List

Instead, therefore, of waiting for the little fellow to come to him, the big fellow looks over his production line to decide what operations could be speeded up by having them done outside. Then, he consults one of the agencies that have been inventorying and classifying various types of manufacturing capacity. This agency gives the big fellow a list.

The big fellow looks over the prospects, goes to call on a likely one. The little fellow says he would like very much to get in on a defense order. He knows that he is about on the fringe because he is producing nonessential things and is soon to be out of materials. He faces closing down, but he tells the big fellow that he hasn't any cost accounting setup, hence no way of making a close bid; furthermore, he has no great quantity of machinery, and what he has is not of the best type for the projected job, though it will serve.

The big fellow points out that it is their combined responsibility to utilize the machinery that is on hand, for there is scant time to wait for new machinery, and points out, also, that it is their mutual responsibility to the community to prevent plant closures and to preserve as much employment as possible, with as little dislocation.

The big fellow offers to let the little fellow try a sample order on cost plus basis. In addition, he will detail a skilled plant executive to help out a little while, inspections will be made under favorable conditions, and help for special problems will be forthcoming at the ring of the telephone.

With this co-operative, friendly approach governing the transaction the small manufacturer is gradually led from nondefense production to partial defense production, and then to full-time war production and, finally, to all-out, 24-hour-a-day, seven-days-a-week war production, the Hen watching over her fledgling until he can safely fly on his own.

Responsibility Not Shunned

The Mother Hen and Chicken Plan doesn't relieve anybody of responsibility. The small manufacturer is still expected to be alert in ascertaining that all agencies have a description of his plant, equipment and potentialities. The Government's Contract Distribution Service is expected to be as fully enterprising in getting prime contractors and subcontractors together.

But there is no doubt that the plan places greater pressure on the big fellow. He must not only be ready to take the initiative in farming out portions of his work, he must also be willing to place other than his poorest line of work, he must be willing to take some financial risk at least on early orders, and must be subject to considerable annoyance in furnishing directions, advice and general help.

But the Mother Hen and Chicken Plan, and particularly the spirit it implies, is just about the best thing that has come along so far for meshing more and more smaller gears into the big cogs of our gargantuan war production needs.

To Change the Subject:

Even the Ads Have Changed ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

The change that has come over newspaper and magazine advertising in recent weeks fascinates me. Not that I didn't always glance at the ads, but now I find them required reading!

A fuel oil company tells me how to save heat so I won't have to buy so much of its product. "Turn thermostats down at night and when you are away from home," it counsels. "Shut off radiators in rooms you are not using. Close bedroom doors at night. Keep vents and fireplace flues closed when not in use."

Not a word do I find in that ad about how much better its product is than the one I have been using. No salesmanship at all. Instead it reminds me, "maybe you can't carry a gun, but you can save oil."

I pick up a New York paper. There, paid for by 12 retail stores is an antihoarding advertisement. Under a heading "for distinguished service to the Axis—for hoarding," I see a picture of Hitler presenting the Iron Cross to a man and woman standing beside a high pile of hoarded merchandise ranging from coats to hair tonic. Mussolini and Emperor Hirohito stand approvingly in the background.

What! They don't want me to rush around frantically trying to provide for all my needs for the duration? I decide not to buy that extra pair of nylon hose when I read that hoarding may lead to "great dissatisfaction among the millions of people who cannot afford to build up reserves of merchandise and who would be content to endure mild deprivations if everyone were in the same boat."

Then there's the telephone company—telling me that its wires "gave up wearing silk nearly two years ago" for patriotic reasons and suggesting I can help conserve telephone facilities for urgent wartime needs by:

Answering with my name, company, or telephone number instead of a vague "hello."

Keeping a pad and pencil handy.

Hanging up the receiver carefully so it won't catch on a book and get "out of service."

Not using the phone during or immediately following an air-raid warning.

I don't see a line recommending that I telephone to my relatives in California at least once a week.

The pretty girl's picture is still in the ad, but this time she's an operator and subordinated to the engineer who's shown experimenting with the new acetate yarn for insulation.

It has only been a few months, it seems to me, since the advertisers and professional consumers were sniping at each other here in Washington, with the New Deal usually lined up on the side of the latter. Now without Government interference, a change has come. Advertising is fast becoming the guide that informed consumers said it should always be. The consumer is glad these days he has the advertiser to help him locate and preserve commodities scarce because of the war.

A mere reader, like myself, no longer has the feeling that he must defend himself against the high-powered advertising writer. He's becoming my friend. I like to hear what he has to tell me about his product.

Czechs in Front Ranks of Fight for Liberty

Their long struggle for freedom extends over both continents and centuries.

Americans at War
Sixth of Forty-eight articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The day after Japan declared war on the United States, the Czechoslovak National Council of America called upon all Americans of Czechoslovak descent to give their unstinted support to the government of the United States in the prosecution of the war. For the Czechs such an appeal was really unnecessary; it merely recorded a decision every American of Czech origin had already made. They didn't require prodding.

The declaration said: "Let all of you who are fit, bear arms. Support the Red Cross. Buy Defense Bonds. Work with all your might for the production of arms. Watch for saboteurs. Give your country all you've got."

In another appeal, addressed to Czech workers, the Alliance urged, "Provide the guns now. Victory depends on us workers. Not slogans but bullets will defeat Hitler. We must make them and transport them where they're needed. Everything else must be relegated to second place. World freedom and our own freedom call to the workers of America. We must give up things. We shall not let America down, nor fail our brothers in the battle line!"

Czechs Are Workers

For Czechs this was no mere literary appeal. It was not just a nice slogan or resolution. Because the Czechs are workers. This was a request by workers to workers. There is not a single group of Americans more directly and extensively engaged in vital war production than those of Czech origin. About two-fifths of the American Czechs live in rural areas and are food producers. Of those others who live in cities, a large proportion are skilled workers, and therefore expert at both tool and weapon production. The arsenal of democracy is no figure of speech for Czechs; they are arsenal builders. Their work benches are in the arsenal.

Ellis Island authorities, it is stated, have accorded the Czechs two distinctions, based on records. One is that no group of immigrants from any land or race has entered the United States with a smaller percentage of illiteracy or with a higher percentage of skilled workers. The Czechs are also marked by energy, strong determination, the capacity to organize for work. All of these qualities are dedicated, without conditions or reserves, to America's present struggle.

The American Czechs are "joiners." They are organized in many societies of many sorts. A large proportion of them belong to labor unions, to which they give staunch and liberal support. Therefore, when Czech laborers in arms factories put forth extra efforts, it means they are placing common interests above narrow labor interests, and taking the long view rather than the short view. The Czechs have learned much from history. They know what freedom means. They realize that by insisting on one's "rights," one may help despots destroy the very basis of right.

One of my most illuminating meetings with American Czechs occurred in a town of central Kansas, a few weeks prior to Hitler's attack on Poland. I had the honor of introducing President Beneš to a large gathering of farmers. After President Beneš's address, a group of farmers crowded round him and began to speak to him in Czech. As I looked at their round, ruddy faces, saw their hard hands, heard the sad, sibilant Slav words stream from their tongues, and noted their pleas for assurance of final victory, I could have imagined myself in a Central European village, instead of in central Kansas.

Early Czech Settlers

I was surprised at these Czechs. Kansas is my own state. It was as though I had come home to find someone else living in my house. Then I got another surprise—still bigger. Czechs had come to Kansas before my grandfathers had. They homesteaded before we Markhams did. Kansas was more theirs than mine.

They had been pioneers of the most classic sort. They came in covered wagons and on foot. They lived in dugouts at first and later in sod houses, as the other Kansas homesteaders. One of the Czechs, who was at this meeting, had preserved his grandfather's diary. He said Grandpa Vojto got $79.40 off his farm the first year, and in seven years ran the annual income up to $237.10. That's $20 a month. The eighth year, locusts got it all. He said Grandpa's folks had lived mostly on corn bread and gravy. He also told me the stories he had heard from the "old timers," as to how whole caravans of Czechs, Poles, Swedes, Germans, Dutch, Swiss, after having traveled by boat from Buffalo to Detroit, and then to Chicago struck out in wagons to the plains of Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas.

Their children are still there, advancing in numbers and wealth. It is probable that the total number of Americans, partially or completely descended from Czech ancestors, would almost equal the population of the large state of Colorado. They have 111 settlements in Texas, 59 in Nebraska, 39 in Wisconsin, 32 in Minnesota, 27 in Iowa. They are scattered over the countrysides of all the western and middle western states, and are found by scores of thousands in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York. They don't remain spiritually segregated. The second generation becomes thoroughly American.

If you should attend a concert at which some noted Czech singer from the "old country" sang popular songs of the old fatherland, of deep cool woods, flower-filled valleys, and rippling brooks, of church towers and bells and gay market places, of fidelity, martyrdom and liberty, you would note tears rolling down many wrinkled faces and would even hear an occasional inadequately smothered sob. You would also note fidgety, embarrassed youngsters whispering to their seatmates, "Stop crying, Grandpa, people are looking at you!"

A Faraway Land

Those valleys and woods and pastures are farther from the young American Czechs than Beersheba and Sharon from the American Sunday school pupils. When some sentimental Czech writer translates into English some beloved Czech story, built about life and customs in the old country, he is shocked and grieved that young American Czechs seldom succeed in getting through more than the first few pages. The President of a Czech women's society might be a Mrs. Sullivan or a Mrs. Olsen as often as a Mrs. Hrushka. Americans of all origins assimilate one another.

But the special Czech contribution to America is not lost thereby. Every Czech here is not only a freedom-promoting force, but a symbol of the inescapable influence of world events on America. It was world explosions that drove Czechs to distant Texas and the Dakotas. If you should watch a Czech plowing a field of corn in Iowa this spring day, or molding a steel tube in a Cleveland foundry, and if you should ask him what brought him here, he might truthfully say, John Huss. Huss brought him across a distant span of 5,000 miles and a time span of 500 years. Continents and centuries make one unit. History is woven from a single skein.

Huss launched a fight for human liberation. The Czech nation became liberty's shock troops. The fight spread across Europe to England. Because of that upheaval, Pilgrims came to Massachusetts, Moravians moved to Pennsylvania, Germans flocked to St. Louis, and Czechs trekked to Chicago. Most of the Czechs came after 1848, when the reactionary Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns crushed the struggle for freedom that had broken out all over Europe.

This war is only a continuation of that old struggle between freedom and tyranny. Huss was burned in 1415, the Czech state was wiped out in 1620. Czech reformers, inspired by the American and French Revolutions, were suppressed; the 1848 Czech apostles of democracy were defeated. Then they came here to find liberty.

Struggle for Preservation

That same despotism, slinking through all the centuries, and stalking over all the continents, threatens us now. It lurks in our coastal waters, bombards our shores, hisses along our radio waves, and strikes from the ambushes which a few of our own disloyal citizens traitorously offer. For our preservation, we have taken up the struggle which is a continuation of the very same struggle that so often swept as a hurricane over the homes of Europe's Czechs.

Those of the Czech fighters who have become part of our nation are at this moment in the first ranks of the gun-carriers and the gun-makers. Barely had Czech immigrants reached Nebraska's prairies, far from Bohemia's hills in the 1850's, when our Civil War broke out. They had fled from despotic European armies, but they volunteered in the army of Abraham Lincoln. They couldn't yet speak the American language, but they knew the language of liberty. When the United States entered the World War, many middle west counties dominated by Czechs, gave so many volunteers to the army for freedom, that the draft was superfluous. Now again, they are exactly where they were when following their Hussite chief, Jan Ziska, in a war for liberation.

The Czechs in America have founded no fewer than 350 newspapers and periodicals. Many still exist. They have six widely read dailies. And every paper is as a torch of liberty, every article as a star shining through the world's totalitarian mist. The Czechs here are among the most musical of all Americans. They sing in the crowded cities and on the lonely prairies, and every song is a hymn of liberty or an anthem of democracy.

They are organized in almost countless cultural, and religious societies. Some are Roman Catholics; more are Protestants and "secular," but all agree in exalting freedom as a supreme moral treasure. Often left wing and right wing Czechs in America have carried on bitter polemics in their press and meeting houses, but now left and right are but as left hand and right hand, holding the same gun, making the same tank, carrying the same banner.

The Czech Ideals

Of all Americans, few have given more attention to healthy self-controlled, disciplined, balanced personalities than the Czechs. This ideal has found effective and beautiful expression in the Sokol societies. Now every healthy Czech youth, with strong muscles, unflagging endurance, and iron will is consecrated to America's struggle.

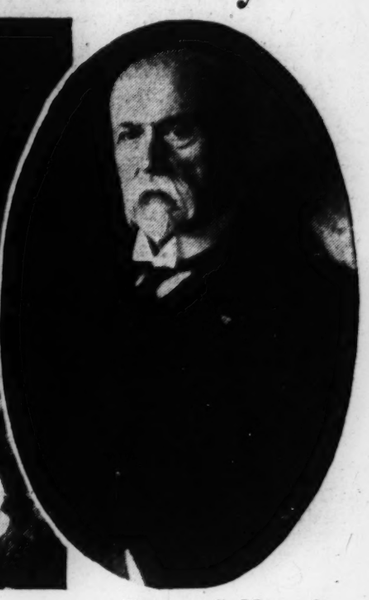
The Americans of Czech origin delight in clubs, socials, entertainments and dramas. Now every club is as a center of war, every drama is a reproduction of the Czechs' eternal fight for liberty and every gathering is an occasion for new consecration to America's fight.

America's mission among the powers of the world is to be the home of the free. The Czech's mission among the peoples of the earth is to fight for liberty. Americans of Czech origin are as the banner bearers of destiny, marching in the front ranks of the United Nations toward triumph. If some of us other Americans have grown soft, if our little privations seem hard, if the absence of loved ones makes us lonely, and if the war we have barely entered seems long, let us take courage from our Czech fellow citizens who have fought half a millennium, who have sat in lonely, national dungeons for centuries, but have kept the faith, and from almost every state in our Union are now pressing forward in the good fight.

Wide World

An All-Out Fight for America—No Less—Declare Czechoslovakians

Jan Masaryk, son of the Founder and first President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, is shown addressing a mass meeting of his countrymen in Chicago, held to protest Nazi aggression and the seizure of their homeland. Like his father, Mr. Masaryk summons his listeners to fight for their freedom.



Thomas G. Masaryk

First President of Czechoslovakia whose ninety-second anniversary is being celebrated today.

W. Jordan

Czechoslovakian Dancers in Peasant Costume

Shown here at the International Institute in Boston are, left to right: Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing of New York (teacher); Irene Sivachek and Rosalie Mann of Boston.

Starlight Photos

Two-Fifths of American Czechs Are Farmers

Mr. Markham says he was surprised to find that these people settled in Kansas, his home State, before his grandfathers did.

Wide World

Huge Mass Gymnastic Show Staged by Czechs in Chicago

Before the eyes of thousands of spectators who jammed the capacious Soldier Field on Chicago's lakefront, more than 2,500 trained gymnasts of the American Sokol Union are shown staging the highlight attraction of the Annual Czechoslovak Council Convention.

Desrosiers Night Tonight as Local Sextet Begins Important Series of Hockey

In the Dugout

with Rumill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 7—Here today for a game with the Giants and the opening of their Grapefruit League schedule, the Red Sox had a former wearer of Harvard's Crimson and a Maryland farm boy battling for first base: Ulysses "Tony" Lupien against Jimmy Foxx—youth opposed to experience. When he arrived in Sarasota the other day and was told that Foxx looked great and primed for a good year, Lupien said: "That's fine. I'm glad he is. I'd rather beat a fellow out of a job than win by default."

* * *

Have you heard about the little flare-up in the Yankee camp? It seems that Ken Sears and Aaron Robinson, a couple of rookie catchers, used some of Buddy Rosar's personal equipment during batting practice. Rosar disapproved and told them so. A little later the boys used some equipment which belonged to the club and Buddy sounded off again, for some reason unknown to everybody except himself. Because Rosar was an established Yankee, the rookies did not protest. But after the workout a club official told them that they did not have to take orders from Buddy, or any other player, and now the boys are waiting for another move from a so-called star.

* * *

Joe Cronin calls Anton Karl's knuckleball "the oddest I've ever seen. It's a little on the fork ball side, a little bit of slider, and a little bit of curve." . . . Dick Newsome got a laugh out of the lobby sitters the other night when he said: "I'm in favor of abolishing spring training. We ought to report about four days before the season opens and loosen up our shoes, and any player who had played winter ball, wouldn't be eligible until the middle of May. The pitchers could get in shape by working every day the first week." . . . Oscar Judd's curve ball is as good as there is in the American League. With Earl Johnson and Mickey Harris of the Red Sox southpaw family gone to the service, Judd has his work cut out for him.

* * *

Red Walsh, the Exeter, N. H., boy who looked so impressive at bat last spring at Payne Field, hit only .280 in the minors last year . . . Joe Vosmik will be in the Louisville outfield in '42, along with Chester Morgan . . . Warren Giles predicts a faster start for the Cincinnati Reds this season, "because of Elmer Riddle's development, Vander Meer's return to form, competition for other positions, and the absence of the cocky complacency of a world champion." The Reds have a few backers in the National League this year. They have the pitching.

* * *

Roger Cramer will start in center field at Detroit, with Barney McCosky in left. Cramer is facing his 14th season in the majors, with a lifetime batting average of .302. But he slipped to .273 at Washington in '41 . . . According to latest reports, not one Cardinal key player will be taken by the Army, which must come as discouraging news to Brooklyn. Speaking of the string of injuries which hampered the Cardinals a year ago Manager Billy Southworth said: "There is one thing you can say about our boys getting injured. If they hadn't hustled and tried so hard it wouldn't have happened. And we're going to keep on playing hard ball, if anyone is interested."

* * *

Add service teams: Bob Feller on the mound, Ken Silvestri behind the bat, Johnny Sturm at first base, Benny McCoy at second, Cecil Travis at short, Buddy Lewis at third, Hank Greenberg in left field, Sam Chapman in center, and Pat Mullin in right. It would win a few games in any league . . . The first casualty in the Cardinal camp was "Ole Pete," the mechanical pitcher. En route to St. Petersburg behind Scout Joe Mathes' car, trailer fashion, "Ole Pete" suddenly fell apart about 140 miles from his destination . . . Mel Ott, in his new capacity of Giants' manager, had to be on hand with the batterymen for the first time since his entrance into baseball.

* * *

Johnny Barrett, the Lowell (Mass.) boy who came to Sarasota with the Red Sox a year ago, is trying to crash the Pirate outfield. Frankie Frisch, incidentally, is trying to convert Bob Elliott, outfielder, into a third baseman. Frank says it is not an order, but merely a suggestion . . . The Yankees are on the hunt for another lefty pitcher . . . The American League's top-hitting pitcher last year was Harry Eisenstat, the Cleveland lefthander, who did .333 for 21 games.

Harbert Now Steals Spot Among Pros

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7 (AP)—The one young pro now on the PGA's winter circuit who is capable of stealing scenes from Sam Snead, Ben Hogan and golf's other great stars is Chick Harbert.

This battler from Battle Creek, Mich., is the best looking prospect in professional golf and he proved it yesterday by establishing a course record of 66, six under par, at the Lakewood Country Club while Snead was steaming along to his third victory in four years in the St. Petersburg open.

Snead Triumphs

Snead shot a 75 in the morning round and finished easily with a 70 in the afternoon and a 72-hole total of 286, two under par for the three-day route. He won also last year and in 1939, so that his triumph by three strokes was no surprise.

It was Harbert, giving a dazzling exhibition of golf with every stroke, who captured the fancy of the gallery and came from well back in the tournament to a three-way tie for second place at 289.

It showed once again that he is golf's fastest growing sensation. Earlier in the tour he won the Los Angeles open and the Texas open, in which he finished 12 under par in a tie with Hogan and then beat the game's top money winner for the title.

Taught by Father

Chick is the son of E. W. Harbert, veteran professional at Battle Creek, and received his first clubs when 3½ years old. He became a three-sport star in high school and under his father's training also developed into a master golfer—so good that in 1937 he won the Michigan open with consecutive rounds of 63-64-67-74—268, 20 strokes under par for what still is a world amateur record.

He is a tremendous driver, likely to become more famous for his power than even Snead, or Jimmy Thomson, or Hogan. He won a driving contest at the New Orleans open with three blasts of 300, 288, and 285 yards. But more important he is accurate with his irons and when he is hot, wields a magic putter. He had seven birdies in yesterday's round.

Tied With Harbert

Tied with Harbert were Sam Byrd, the former Yankee baseballer, and Byron Nelson, each of whom finished with 70's for 289. Young Al Brosch, who had forged into a tie with Snead at the three quarters post, fell back to a 290 and fifth place money.

Most of the pros moved on today to Miami where 32 of the top-notchers, including Harbert, have been invited for the big four-ball championship opening there tomorrow.

No New Record Made by Heron With Six Goals

When Red Heron of Pittsburgh shelled goalie Phil Stein for six goals on the night of Feb. 4, as the Hornets won 13 to 4 over the New Haven Eagles, the record books were opened to see what kind of a mark was made.

The information was given out that Heron set a new mark for goals in a game, exceeding the total of five scored by Pit Lepine, ex-New Haven pilot, when Montreal defeated Ottawa in a National Hockey League game back in 1929.

But the boys didn't look far enough. Two years before Lepine's feat there were six goals scored in a game by Johnny Gagnon, then of Quebec and later to become famous in the big time. Thus Gagnon was tied by Heron in the matter of goals scored, but he beat the Pittsburgher in that he got two assists.

Singularly enough, Gagnon's record was made against New Haven, too. And it was in February, also. The year was 1927, and the league in which New Haven was a member was then known as the Canadian-American or Can-Am and was the predecessor of the present American Hockey League.

What's more, Quebec scored 13 goals that night—13 to 0 was the score.

Heron's feat of six this year against New Haven was thus notable—but it's not a new record. It merely ties one that is 15 years old.

Leaves Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas — Every once in a while one of the eight men on the ground who are necessary to keep one flying gets the idea that he'd like to become a pilot, too.

Anyway, that's the story of George M. Lockhart, of Pontatoc, Miss., former University of Mississippi athlete, who was an enlisted man in the Air Corps for a whole year before becoming an Aviation Cadet.

At Mississippi (1935-39) he played football, baseball, was on the boxing team, and was a member of Delta Psi fraternity.

Grid Farewell

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Seven of the nine charter members of the Dixie Conference have been forced to give up football, leaving only Chattanooga University and Southwestern University.

Sophomore Jumper —By Pap'

Richmond
MORCOM
—THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SOPHOMORE WON THE NATIONAL A.A.U. INDOOR TITLE WITH A VAULT OF 14 FT.
WITHOUT A POLE
HE HAS CLEARED 6 FT. 6 IN. IN THE RUNNING HIGH JUMP
NO EXCESS BAGGAGE
NOT BAD FOR A LITTLE FRESHMAN
HE VAULTS and HIGH-JUMPS WITH HIS RIGHT FOOT BARE
HE WON THE JUNIOR NATIONAL A.A.U. OUTDOOR CROWN LAST SUMMER
PAP'
Wide World Features

Around The Hub

Skating Carnival

For its initial attempt to stage a skating carnival, and following the tremendous popularity of two earlier professional shows, the Commonwealth Skating Club justified running another show next year by offering a surprisingly versatile performance last night at the Boston Arena. The evening was supported by as nice a pair number as Boston has seen, including the professional shows, skated by Doris Shubach and Walter Noffke of Springfield. The club professionals, Mary Simpson, who also drilled the chorus routines, and Edi Scholdan rounded out the program.

Skating has come a long way in recent years and while the professional shows are beyond hope of these club affairs, the latter enjoy the touch of admiration of friends and family. Youngsters in the teen age provide an attraction barred to the professional extravaganzas. Although the solo numbers by some of the youngsters were too long, the show featured variety and much talent.

* * *

Six more arrivals were noted in the Sanford camp of the Braves yesterday, featured by Tommy Holmes, outfielder who hit one over the right field wall. Other arrivals were Tom Javery, Johnny Kain, Jim Wallace, Jim Hickey and Whitey Wietelmann.

* * *

Down at Sarasota the Red Sox got in a scrub game preparing for week-end tilts with the Giants. The Dalys beat the Shellenbacks, 4 to 1. Ted Williams is expected in camp about Tuesday.

* * *

Melrose and Mt. St. Charles met in the final of the New England Scholastic Hockey tournament at the Garden this afternoon by virtue of eliminating Waltham, 4-1, and Lewiston (Maine), 5-2, respectively last night.

* * *

Several New England college athletes are in New York tonight for the I. C. 4-A championships. While the team title probably will be won by some other college, the N. E. boys expect to take individual titles . . . Gretchen Merrill of Brookline is leading for the ladies' senior figure-skating championship of the The Skating Club of Boston . . . Boston school basketball returned to existence yesterday afternoon after an absence since 1921 when Jamaica Plain defeated Roslindale 48-15.

* * *

Thirty-seven of the East's star skiers are competing today and tomorrow at Gilford, N. H., in the national and eastern four-way ski championships at the Belknap Mountains Recreational Area . . . The annual indoor speed skating championships of New England will take place tomorrow night at the Brighton rink of The Skating Club of Boston. Singles and pair skating numbers will provide variety to the speed racing.

New Sports Arena

Hartford is to have an indoor sports arena. The old trolley barn of the Connecticut Company on Wethersfield Avenue is to be remodeled for such events as ice hockey, basketball, horse shows and rodeos. There will be 2,500 seats for basketball, say the promoters, and 1,000 more will be available for other kinds of shows.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	27	15	2	56	167	136
Toronto	25	15	3	53	142	115
Boston	22	14	6	50	133	100
Chicago	21	20	3	45	133	134
Detroit	16	24	4	36	124	137
Brooklyn	15	27	3	33	123	158
Montreal	15	26	3	33	118	160

Sports Here and There

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 7—Bob Wright, fleet Ohio State hurdler, last night bettered the American indoor record for the 70-yard low hurdles as he skimmed over the barriers in 7.8 seconds at the Big Ten track preliminaries in the University of Chicago fieldhouse. Wright's performance also established a new Big Ten record.

* * *

Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas University clinched a tie with Oklahoma for first place in the Big Six Conference basketball race last night by defeating Missouri, 67 to 44, falling one point short of equalling the conference scoring record.

* * *

Miami, Fla. — Shortstop Billy Jurges, who found trouble coming to terms with the New York Giants, signed his contract late yesterday and immediately was named team captain.

* * *

Toronto — The Toronto Maple Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League signed 19-year-old Gaye Stewart of Ft. William to a professional contract and prepared to send him to the Hershey, Pa., Bears for seasoning.

* * *

Ormond Beach, Fla.—Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., faces Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., today in the final round of the 17th annual South Atlantic women's golf tournament. Miss Crum clinched her match yesterday with Ann Pink of New Rochelle, N. Y., on the 18th hole, 1 up. Miss Tainter managed a 2-and-1 decision over Mrs. Maurice Glick of Baltimore.

* * *

Miami, Fla.—A northern and a southern golfer teamed together here to win the Miami Biltmore amateur four-ball tournament from two local contestants. Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, and Morton Bright of Atlanta defeated Jack Hathaway and Bob McCullers yesterday after a 38-hole battle.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Joe Di Maggio, slugging outfielder of the New York Yankees, yesterday rejected the club's latest offer—a one-year contract with a salary of $40,000. This is a $2,500 increase over what he received last season.

* * *

Middletown, Conn. — Yale's powerful wrestling team placed five men in the finals of the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling championships at Wesleyan's gymnasium last night, while Wesleyan, defending champion, Harvard and Williams each had three men left in the running.

Amherst and Springfield, with one man each, completed the field that was narrowed down from a list of nearly 80 entrants.

* * *

Sanford, Fla. — The Boston Braves announced yesterday outfielder Frank Demaree had accepted terms for his 1942 contract and was leaving California for Sanford. That left Shortstop Eddie Miller as the only unsigned player.

* * *

Norfolk, Neb. — J. R. Carter, President of the Western Baseball League, said yesterday that because the league is unable to get a fourth club to go with Pueblo, Cheyenne and Denver, it will be disbanded immediately.

Expert Explains Golf Ball Care

"If I have a stock of golf balls on hand how long will they keep their bounce and resiliency?"

That is a question often asked in the golfing world today, according to S. I. Strickhouser, manager, golf ball development, United States Rubber Company.

Discoloration

"During the first year some discoloration of the surface paint is bound to take place," Dr. Strickhouser said. "The balls will become slightly yellow, but this will not affect performance.

"During the second year golf balls will lose some resiliency. This will not be appreciable and cannot be avoided. Golf balls are wound with rubber thread under great tension. Eventually the rubber becomes set to some degree.

"However, a good quality golf ball, with proper care, should give the average golfer nearly as good a game at the end of two years as the day he bought it.

Keep in Box

"Keep surplus golf balls in the original box they came in or in their individual wrappers or containers in the golf bag," Dr. Strickhouser advised. "That will keep them from the light and dirt. Then put the box or bag in a cool, dry place.

"Other rules to remember are as follows," Dr. Strickhouser said. "Buy a recognized brand, with tough, durable cover. Take lessons from your pro to learn more accurate hitting. Keep your ball clean of grit, but do not wash it in hot water. Us old balls for practice."

Woodruff Enters Artillery Team In Penn Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Lieut. John Woodruff, Olympic 800-meter champion in 1936, who is now attached to the 369th Coast Artillery regiment, has accepted an invitation for his relay team to compete in the 48th annual University of Pennsylvania relay carnival, on April 24 and 25 on Franklin Field.

Woodruff is the first director of morale in the service to make a formal application for entry into the events. Judging by queries from other forts and posts, the service men will be well represented in the games. For the first time in the history of the relays, every event on the program except those for freshmen and schoolboys, has been thrown open to service men. This includes the relays and special field and track events, exclusive of the invitation 100 yard dash and 120 yard hurdles.

Four Penn Stars Conclude Careers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Four members of the University of Pennsylvania basketball team will conclude their court careers next Saturday night when the Red and Blue engages Princeton in the feature athletic event of the annual midwinter festivities.

Henry Soleliac, captain of this and last year's team; Sidney Levinson, a regular for three seasons; Arnold Beinstein, who has started for two seasons, and John Townsend, a three-year reservist, are the prospective graduates on the squad.

All four have played important parts in the success of this year's team, which has scored more victories and has a higher position in the Eastern Intercollegiate League standing than any team since 1937 when Pennsylvania won its last league championship.

Olympics Play at Garden In Two Games on Week End

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics, nearing the end of what has become a sad trail for them, will be at home for two games at Boston Garden this week end as the Eastern Amateur League schedule rapidly approaches its conclusion. Meanwhile the Bruins are on the road facing games in Montreal tonight and in Detroit tomorrow.

After meeting New York this evening and River Vale tomorrow afternoon, the Olympics will have just three more games to play in the regular season, and then will enter the Eastern League play-offs to determine the U. S. A. H. A. senior amateur hockey champion. In this series the 'Pics will play home-and-home engagements with New York, Johnstown, and Washington. The three teams comprising the lower part of the standing—Baltimore, Atlantic City, and River Vale—will enter a play-off series for the Hershey Cup.

Honor Desrosiers

Tonight has been designated as "Gerry Desrosiers Night" in honor of the former Boston University hockey captain who is now the oldest player in point of service on the Olympics. For five years Gerry has held down his right wing post and for his consistency he will be given presents both by his fellow citizens in Cambridge and by Walter Brown, President of the team.

Making his first appearance in the 'Pics uniform will be a boy whose last name is familiar to Boston's hockey-going public. Gerry Bauer, younger brother of the famous Bobby of the Bruins' Kraut line, has been selected from the ranks of the Junior Olympics for his first showing with the seniors and Coach Hago Harrington believes he will be of service to the team.

Another Newcomer

Still another newcomer is due to be unveiled tonight in Don Mellor of Providence, who like Bauer has seen some action with the Juniors. Mellor, however, played in Washington last night in his Eastern League debut.

Coach Harrington is pleased that Al Baranowski is again able to play after being out of the lineup for two weeks and hopes that the big defenseman can put a stop to the torrent of goals that have been flooding the Olympics' net lately. The Baron will pair with Eddie Barry while Ty Andersen works with Cy Beigler.

Without sufficient man-power, the Olympics were trounced down in Washington last night, 12 to 1. Desrosiers scored the only 'Pics goal.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins left by train for Montreal last night . . . Dit Clapper will handle the team alone tonight, as Manager Art Ross scours the bushes for help . . . Ross said yesterday he expects to rejoin the team in time for tomorrow's game in Detroit.

* * *

Rangers and Toronto are meeting in the only other N. H. L. game tonight and the Bruins are not quite certain just which team they would rather have win . . . On scond thought they would probably like to have Rangers win so that second place would not be too far away . . . Rangers lead the league with 56 points and Toronto is second with 53 . . . Bruins are third with 50 . . . Tomorrow Rangers are host to Toronto while Americans go to Chicago.

* * *

Chicago Black Hawks have already played to sellout crowds of 18,000 or more in 11 of 22 games this season . . . Their Sunday and Thursday attendance shows an average of 14,000 spectators . . . If Manager Paul Thompson can keep that showing up, he has a life-time job—provided hockey continues . . . Jimmy Haggarty, the player Montreal Canadiens signed from Montreal Royals, is well-liked not only by his fellow players but by the fans and hockey writers as well . . . He got a nice send-off when he turned pro this week.

Chess-by F. R. Chevalier

March 7, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2433

By George B. Spencer

Black 13 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

1K1R4/1P3B/1p2p2r/Q1p2q2/2Kt1k1kt1/1p2bpB1/rP3P2/1o1ktKt3

White to play and mate in two

(The veteran St. Paul composer offers another contribution to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2434

By E. H. Shaw

Black 12 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

2K2B2/2pp1p2/5k2/2Kt1pP1R/b1r5/3rKt3/1Q2kt2kt/4q1b1

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, 32d Ty., 1939-40, British Chess Federation.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2431. B-Q7

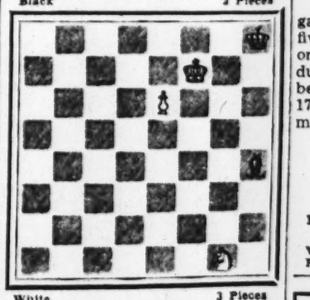
No. 2432. 1. Kt-B5 threatens
2. Q-Q3ch KxKt
1. 2. Q-Kt5ch PxKt
1. 2. R-KB3 PxBP
1. 2. RxKKtP PxKP
2. R-QB3

End-Game No. 604. White wins: 1 K-R5, K-Kt2; 2 B-K, B-Qch; 3 K-R4, K-B; 4 B-Kt3, B-B3; 5 K-R5, BxP; 6 K-Kt6, B-B3; 7 KxP, P-Q5; 8 B-K3 and wins. If 5 . . . K-Kt2; 6 B-Q6 and wins.

End-Game No. 605

By Kling and Horowitz

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

National Championship

L. Walter Stephens, chairman of the committee in charge of the championship tournament, to begin April 10 or 11 in New York City, announces the following seeded players: Samuel Reshevsky, Reuben Fine, I. Horowitz, I. Kashdan, A. C. Simonson, A. S. Denker, Sydney Bernstein, Miss N. May Karff, Mrs. Donald Belcher, and Frank J. Marshall.

Preliminaries will be held for others to qualify for the final round-robin. Entries are to be sent to Mr. Stephens, 279 East 34th Street, Brooklyn.

With Fine in Portland, Ore., doing special translating work for the Government and Reshevsky in Boston, the entry list may not be as strong as previously, but Reshevsky will probably be able to compete anyhow.

N. Y. S. C. A. Bulletin

The initials mean New York State Chess Association, and the quarterly bulletin has just appeared with detailed accounts of the 1941 annual tournament, held for the third successive time in the Student Union Building at Colgate University. The association has been active for 63 years, and this was one of its best meetings, with 56 contestants in the various events.

The championship event marked Reuben Fine's first appearance in this classic, and he enjoyed the distinction of outranking Samuel Reshevsky, who edged him out in the last three national championships.

Here is one of Fine's smooth-sailing attacks.

English Opening

Fine White	Shainswit Black	Fine White	Shainswit Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	16 Q-B7	Q-Q2
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 KR-Q	P-QKt4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	18 B-Kt3	Q-B3
4 P-KQ	P-Q3	19 QR-B	K-Kt2
5 P-Q4	B-K2	20 B-KB2	KR-Q
6 P-KR3	Castles	21 Kt-K2	B-B2
7 B-K3	PxP	22 Kt-Q4	P-Kt3
8 KtxP	KtxKt	23 P-Kt4	PxP
9 BxKt	P-B3	24 PxP	P-QR4
10 B-Q3	P-Q4	25 P-B5	PxP
11 BPxP	PxP	26 PxP	K-R
12 P-K5	Kt-K	27 P-K6	R-Ktch
13 Castles	Kt-B2	28 K-R	BxP
14 B-B2	B-K3	29 RxKt	QxR
15 P-B4	P-B4	30 KtxB	Resigns

Marshall Game

This game won for Herbert Seidman the Marshall championship, since the point thus gained put him out of reach of the nearest rival.

In this game, he maneuvered to exploit Black's weakness at KB6, and once a Kt was established there was able to indulge in a little combinative flurry on his 20th move.

Indian Defense

Seidman White	Richman Black	Seidman White	Richman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 RxQP	Kt-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	21 R-Q2	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 QxQ	PxQ
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	23 P-Kt4	Kt-K2
5 P-K3	Castles	24 KR-Q3	P-QR4
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	25 B-B3	Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3	P-K3	26 R-Q6	P-KKt4
8 B-K2	Kt-K4	27 BxKt	PxB
9 B-K5	BxB	28 PxP	B-Kt2
10 KtxB	Kt-Kt2	29 Kt-Q7	KR-K
11 CastlesKR	Kt-Q2	30 PxPch	KxP
12 P-B4	Kt-KB4	31 Kt-B5	B-B3
13 R-B3	P-B4	32 P-Kt3	KR-QB
14 R-Q	KtxKt	33 R-Q7	K-Kt3
15 QPxKt	P-Q5	34 P-KR4	P-R5
16 Kt-K4	Q-Kt3	35 R-KB2	P-B4
17 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2	36 RxKtP	BPxP
18 R-R3	P-KR3	37 R-B6ch	K-R4
19 Q-R3	KtxP	38 R-R7 mate	

Hockey Play-Offs

TORONTO (AP)—The National Hockey League's Board of Governors have decided that the league play-offs would start here March 21 or in New York March 22, depending upon the eventual winner in the league. New York's Rangers now are a game and a half ahead of the Leafs.

Other details of the play-offs were left until the end of the schedule, March 19.

Good Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, March 7—Michigan's wrestling team chalked up five wins and one tie as against only one defeat during its 1942 dual meet schedule for one of the best records in Coach Cliff Keen's 17 seasons as Michigan's grappling mentor.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

American Association

Fort Worth 4, Dallas 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 12, Boston 1.

River Vale 6, Atlantic City 4.

CHESS REVIEW

14 Chess Problems appear monthly in CHESS REVIEW—the chessplayers' picture magazine. Also "The Game of the Month" by Reuben Fine; "My Fifty Years of Chess" by Frank J. Marshall; "Readers' Games Reviewed" by Fred Reinfeld; Prize Correspondence Tourney and other popular new features. Latest News. Games. Pictures.

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Commerce and Finance

'Nucleus' Arrangement New Scheme for Civilian Goods Output

Business and Industry

Babson Sees Too Many U. S. Regulations

By Roger Babson

RICHMOND, Va.—Every businessman knows the thousands of rules and regulations which are being enacted at Washington. Donald Nelson is begging manufacturers to produce more; but they have to spend so much time in Washington offices in order to see some official that they have not the time needed to run their plants. Even when home they are forced to spend half their day talking with lawyers or reading new United States restrictions received in the morning's mail.

Perhaps all these orders are needed. It may be necessary to out-Nazi Naziism in order to crush Hitler. However, most orders are confusing and many of them seem unnecessary. If Mr. Nelson will close up half the offices and send 25 per cent of the clerks back home to do needed work we'll win the war sooner. Yet, I just hear that $40,000,000 more is to be spent for office furniture.

One thing is certain. These rules and regulations cannot continually be increased and multiplied. Sometime there will be a breaking point. A dam cannot hold back a river indefinitely. Finally, either the water overflows or else the dam breaks. Some day there will be an awful reaction to this bureaucracy. Either the Democratic Party will be thrown out bodily or else . . . !

Deceiving and Misleading

I am not a naval or army man; but after talking with them I always feel very blue. Why? Because they urge "deceiving and misleading," insisting that success in war demands the casting aside of all moral principles. It may be true that "all is fair in war and love"; but victories and marriages won by this slogan surely lead to trouble in the end.

The above is not complaint or criticism of our brave men. We all owe a great deal to them. But what will such a training of the youths of all nations finally do to the world? We know that the great need is for integrity, self-control, and those other qualities which make for real manhood. Certainly, if our enemies cannot be trusted, we should be able to trust our own people and not treat them as brainless robots.

Military men try to cheer me up by saying that after the war this procedure will be stopped and we can again live as human beings; but can we? I recently attended a conference on providing employment after the war. We were told (1) that 25,000,000 will be engaged in war work when the war ends; (2) that the war will end very suddenly without anyone thinking an end is in sight; (3) that 20,000,000 of these people will immediately be thrown out of work.

Thereupon we were told of various plans for new rules and regulations for all employees and workers as to just what we must do, how much we must spend, where we shall work or sell after the war! Apparently there will be more instead of less regulating when peace comes. The present plan is to add to the restrictions in order "to fight the peace," as one of the Washington "higher-ups" expressed it.

Don't Monkey with Nature

Many of the government restrictions seem crazy to statisticians. We know that when you begin to "regulate" nature you are putting your head into a hornet's nest. The war today is largely due to tariffs, bonuses, and other forms of national greed which have upset natural trade and industry. Some day we must "go through the corn sheller" and pay for our mistakes. Our difficulties will be solved only as we return to letting nature work out these problems through natural rewards and punishments, not through artificial commissions and bureaus.

If artificial rationing, priorities, price fixing, censorship, wage and hour regulations, and the thousand other experiments are necessary, well and good. Let us be honest with people, however, and acknowledge that they will not succeed in the end. They are a form of dope or anesthetic which will work for a short time only.

America Needs Religion

My real appeal is that we all (and this includes Washington) start immediately to get people back to the fundamentals of life. We should tell the people that jim-crack restrictions and regulations cannot long work. If our people can be trusted to do right we will win the war; but if they cannot be trusted we will surely lose the peace. Greed must be crushed; but this can come about only through a spiritual awakening starting in Washington. Every broadcast for the sale of Victory Bonds should include an appeal for integrity and selflessness. Only "righteousness exalteth a nation" today as it did over 2,500 years ago. (Proverbs 14:34.)

G. E. Vice-Presidents

Top: T. F. Barton and (below) W. B. Clayton, elected General Electric Company commercial vice-presidents. They will continue in their present district manager positions. Mr. Barton is in New York City and Mr. Clayton in Dallas, Texas.

Limits on Rubber Exports Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a step toward stricter control of rubber exports, the Board of Economic Warfare has revoked virtually all general and unlimited export licenses covering rubber and rubber goods, effective March 7.

Rubber exports will be limited thereafter to the most vital needs of countries whose supplies are exhausted and shipments will not be authorized to nations possessing stocks of rubber or rubber substitutes.

Shields & Co. Issue Weekly Preferred Stock Letter

NEW YORK—Inauguration of a weekly preferred stock letter which features for the first time an index of preferred stocks to include non-callable, high-grade preferreds, high-grade and second-grade industrial preferreds and high-grade and second grade utility preferreds, was announced by Shields & Company as the result of a long and careful study of this important phase of the stock market.

This is the first time, it is believed, that a preferred stock letter and index have been made available, reflecting in detail the trend of the listed and unlisted markets and also serving as a guide in determining the pricing of new issues of preferred stocks.

The first issue of the letter, which is in printed form, appears under date of February 26 and included a review of the market for preferred stocks with a discussion of new issues and the pricing thereof in relation to market factors and yields.

Lumber Output Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Feb. 21 stood at 149 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 142 per cent. Production totaled 223,857,000 feet, which was 2 per cent less than the previous week, and 4 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

N.I.C.B. Offers Plan to Speed Up Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Declaring that half the nation's $40,000,000,000 armament output scheduled for 1942 must be supplied by factories heretofore producing civilian goods, the National Industrial Conference Board came out today for a scheme by which essential production of civilian goods would be produced by concentrating manufacture in a small number of plants under a "nucleus" arrangement similar to that adopted in Britain.

The board's Division of Industrial Economics reported that new arms plants built or building and the conversion of durable goods industries alone would not be sufficient for the arms load, and that semi-durable, perishable and distributive-service industries would need to be mobilized for war production.

British Plan

Citing Britain's success with its "nucleus" plan, the board's report said the British Board of Trade had been able to concentrate in a reduced number of factories working full time much of the essential production in cotton, rayon, silk, wool and pottery, as well as certain semi-luxuries, including cutlery, linoleum, toys, hosiery, sports goods, bedding and leather goods.

"To qualify for a nucleus firm," the study found, "arrangements had to be made with other firms that permitted the applicant to 'run full' or as nearly full as circumstances allowed. Other requirements included the complete closing down of the factory or works whose output was to be transferred to the nucleus firm; satisfactory financial compensation for the firms to be closed; the plant of the closed firm to be kept intact unless requisitioned; provision for the maintenance of production for export and for the government, previously undertaken by the closed firm; finally, the labor released to be of the type most likely to be absorbed into the war industries."

Plan Has Advantages

In return, "nucleus" firms gained certain advantages, among them inclusion on the government's list of protected firms, resulting in a lower age reservation applied to workers and greater consideration to applications for deferment, with government orders placed as far as possible with such firms and raw material supplies safeguarded. The report added that individual firms were encouraged to arrange "nucleus" organizations by voluntary action.

Stressing results obtainable in the way of released manpower for war production or military service, the Conference Board said British experience showed the number of workers released or likely to be released to be 149,000, or one-fifth the labor force in the affected industries. About 50,000 men in the cotton industry had been made available under the plan by October, 1941.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In Week of Feb. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended Feb. 28 due to sharp increases in prices for textiles, particularly woolen and worsted materials, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's all-commodity index of wholesale prices for nearly 900 series advanced to 96.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since September, 1928. In the past month the index has risen nearly 1 per cent and it is more than 20 per cent above a year ago.

Except for increases of 1.3 per cent for textile products and 0.7 per cent for foods, price advances were comparatively small.

(1926=100)	Feb. 28 1942	Feb. 21 1942	P.C. Changes to Feb. 28, '42 from Feb. 21 1942	Mar. 1 1941
All commod'ties	96.8	96.5	+ 0.3	+20.2
Farm products	102.0	101.9	+ 0.1	+44.9
Foods	95.5	94.8	+ 0.7	+30.6
Hides & leather	116.3	116.1	+ 0.2	+13.9
Textile products	94.9	93.7	+ 1.3	+24.4
Fuel & light mtls	78.4	78.5	— 0.1	+ 8.0
Metal & products	103.7	103.6	+ 0.1	+ 5.8
Bldg materials	109.9	109.7	+ 0.2	+10.5
Chem & allied	97.1	96.9	+ 0.2	+23.5
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+14.8
Misc commod	89.1	89.1		+16.2
Raw materials	97.4	97.2	+ 0.2	+31.8
Semimnfd atcls	91.9	91.9		+12.1
Manufact prods	97.4	97.1	+ 0.3	+16.4
Com other than farm products	95.6	95.3	+ 0.3	+15.6
Com other than farm and foods	95.0	94.8	+ 0.2	+12.2

Exchange Seat Price Lowest Since 1897

By the Associated Press

New York

A membership in the New York Stock Exchange has just been sold for $18,000, a decline of $1,000 from the last transaction and the lowest price since 1897, when one sold for $15,000.

The membership was understood to have been held by an individual who had not been active on the floor of the exchange in a number of years, but who had been required to pay the usual $1,000 annual dues to keep the privilege.

This year's high to date was registered on Jan. 7, when a membership sold for $25,000. The 1941 high was $35,000 and the low $19,000.

Railroads Geared to Top Speed Facing Unparalleled Demand

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The railroads of the nation this week received somewhat delayed but exceedingly welcome relief in the shape of freight and passenger rate increases. The permission to charge higher rates does not put the roads altogether in the clear, in view of the increased costs they have had to bear the last half year or so. But the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision gave the carriers schedules which on the basis of 1941 traffic should produce $249,000,000 more than last year's revenues. This is about 70 per cent of the $357,000,000 additional sought by the roads and compares with extra costs, including the September wage advances, of $362,000,000.

One cannot but feel that the ill wind of war is blowing the railroads some good. For the duration at least and probably for some considerable time thereafter, the lean traffic years will be replaced by a period of traffic volume that will strain physical equipment to the utmost. Executive ingenuity will be tested to meet ever-increasing demands with the available equipment, and new ways of promoting economy will be sought. Gone now is the talk of railroads becoming an obsolete method of transportation, or at least merely a subordinate arm to carry long freight such as sand, ore, coal or grain. Gone or at least quiescent are the discussions based on the belief that the Government will take over the roads. There is today no apparent need for taking them out of private hands as in 1918.

Meeting Today's Demands

Management has been learning a lesson, even as engineers have improved on the lauded efficiency of other days. Today there is co-operation with the Government. Service to the public is a primary consideration. More speed with greater safety, heavier cars, better refrigeration, less damage to freight per car, new high records for mileage per freight car, for tonnage per freight car, for freight cars per train, for tonnage and speed per train, and for coal used per ton-mile—all these 1940 records are answers to talk of Government ownership. Whatever the motive—whether for fear of insolvency, of Federal operation, of public censure, or hope of eventual profit, or merely the competitive struggle to survive—the railways of the nation have thus far met the challenge of a streamlined age.

They promised to take care of the peak demands of industry in the fall with despatch, and fulfilled the pledge. They carried some three quarters of a million soldiers in one month during the winter requiring over 1,000 special trains, in addition to handling regular traffic. If the roads from here out cannot prevent congestion or bottlenecks, it will be either because the business increase is vastly more than anticipated or because the industry is not allocated enough steel for the additional freight cars and engines needed. The ICC predicated its less-than-asked-for freight increases on the assumption that traffic would expand materially in 1942. The roads could presumably handle a 10 per cent increase with such additions to equipment as are now planned for, but a 20 per cent rise would create difficulties. During World War No. 1 freight volume rose 22 per cent from June, 1914, to the end of 1917.

Challenge in the Making

Today, carloadings are something under 800,000—to be exact, 781,419 cars loaded in the week ended Feb. 28. This figure is nearly 25,000 more than in the like week of last year, 146,000 above the 1940 total and 166,000 above the average for the 10-year period, 1932-1941. That loadings will rise with the coming of summer and passenger traffic increase is predicted.

More gasoline and fuel oil is being shipped by rail since the reduction in the number of tankers by sinkings in the Atlantic. More army equipment, more munitions, more heavy goods for building army camps, more steel and other material for shipyards, more of everything for all-out war effort, is moving toward railroad freight yards to take a ride on the rails. When carloadings approach 900,000, the machine may begin to creak. Whether the carriers can handle 1,000,000 cars a week—and the movement of crops in the fall may require such a total—must be left to the crystal gazer of the ICC. Much depends on the equipment ordered and built against such a contingency—and hence on the priorities affecting the delivery of steel for the roads as well as for the equipment makers.

Already the carriers are getting as nearly ready for the war-induced prosperity as they can. They are increasing still further the length of their freight trains as well as their passenger trains, though speed suffers somewhat in consequence. They are repairing old locomotives that formerly would be junked, and using Diesel engines on main lines for switching. They are turning their special autoloading cars to general use and filling refrigerator cars going back South and West with miscellaneous freight and express goods. They have even tried freighting grain in open hopper cars. They have refused to tie up cars for storage use and have unloaded on the ground when warehouses were full. At times there has been so much traffic moving to the West Coast that freight traffic to the East, especially on single track lines, have been suspended for a day or two. This has suggested the thought that certain lines carry all westbound traffic and parallel lines all that which is eastbound. These changes indicate that thinking in railroad circles is neck-and-neck with current developments.

1942 Income Prospects

Last year the railroads earned an aggregate net income of around $500,000,000 after charges. If they carry only the same amount of freight and passengers, their net would be reduced by the difference between their heavier costs and their increased, though lesser, revenues. Since the estimated wage rise and other increased costs amount to $362,000,000 and the estimated gains from freight and passenger revenues to $249,000,000, the reduction would be $113,000,000. On that basis, the Class I roads would earn $387,000,000. Actual returns will of course depend on increased traffic, decrease or increase in expenses, number of military carried (fares less than civilian), losses due to power shortage, possible bottlenecks and finally taxes.

The Commission tried to even out the disparities between roads carrying different classifications of goods, allowing no rise on ore freight, little on coal and coke, 3 per cent on agricultural products and 6 on the bulk of miscellaneous freight. What cannot be foreseen are the changes in traffic volume of different kinds of commodities due to the war effort. The commission would have liked to adjust rates so as to aid the roads in different degree according to their needs. This was manifestly impossible.

However, many rail officials have indicated approval of the ICC decision, especially since it did not close the door on "readjustments or corrections which circumstances may warrant." This is taken to mean that an upward revision in rates is possible if the relief granted does not prove adequate. In support of their belief, executives point to the statement of the Commission that the 1941 net income of $500,000,000 was "not too high for a prosperous year following a long period of lean years."

To the investor, it is evident that certain roads stand to benefit more than others due to strategic position. Ordinarily the largest movement of traffic is eastbound, which means many empty cars going back toward the Pacific Coast. Now, however, a heavy westward movement in freight due to war work is balancing the eastward flow, materially adding to revenues of the large, east-west through carriers. This is already shown in the January and February loading reports. Several January revenue statements reveal fully 50 per cent gains over the like 1941 month. Commission adjustments are unlikely to affect such advantages. Such are the unpredictable fortunes of war.

Byrd Would Halt Benefit Payments To Sugar Growers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, asserting that sugar benefit payments are "nonessential spending," demanded that Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard make no contracts for such payments until Congress could review existing sugar control legislation.

In a letter to the Secretary, Senator Byrd said the chief justification for benefits in the past had been that sugar producers were to be compensated for a reduction in acreage.

"Now," Senator Byrd wrote, "the situation has changed completely. We are facing a sugar shortage, and even now sugar is being rationed, with more drastic action to come.

"Your department, for the year 1942, has removed the limitation on sugar production. If this had been done last year, at least a part of the present sugar shortage would have been avoided."

A request from Mr. Wickard for appropriation of $47,962,910 for sugar benefit payments is now pending before Congress.

At the Agriculture Department, there was no immediate comment from Mr. Wickard on Senator Byrd's request. However, department sugar experts said that if Congress failed to make the appropriation the result would be an increase of $100,000,000 to $180,000,000 a year in the sugar bill of American consumers.

They explained it in this way:

Grower payments, amounting to about 85 cents 100 pounds of sugar, together with ceiling prices on sugar, give the grower the return necessary, under the price control law, before ceilings may be established.

Elimination of the payments would require an increase in the price ceilings of at least 85 cents per 100 pounds. The present ceilings on wholesale prices are $5.35 per 100 pounds for beet sugar and $5.45 for cane.

Curb Dissolves Brokerage Firm, Suspends Partners

NEW YORK—The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange has ordered the dissolution of the firm of Avery & Co. and suspended Clarence B. Rogers and John M. Jones, the two partners of the firm who are the regular members of the exchange.

The disciplinary action was taken by the Board at a special meeting held for the purpose of hearing charges preferred by the Committee on Stock Transactions against Mr. Rogers and Mr. Jones. Mr. Rogers has been suspended for a period of 18 months and Mr. Jones for a period of six months.

Ship Output Lags Due To Steel Lack

WASHINGTON (AP)—A top-ranking War Production official disclosed that the armaments drive had run headlong into shortages of steel and aluminum so serious that February shipbuilding ran eight of ten vessels behind schedule.

Moreover, maximum production of fighter planes has not been obtained, W. H. Harrison, WPB production director, told reporters, solely because manufacturers were unable to obtain sufficient aluminum.

The lag in shipbuilding, he asserted, resulted directly from a shortage of steel plate last October and November. Although he said he had "reason to believe the steel situation has been cured," Mr. Harrison declared that some of the production slowdown involving ships due for completion early this year would never be made up.

Coincidentally, WPB announced that steel specifications had been changed drastically to conserve supplies of steel alloys and that the industry had been asked to concentrate production on new type "national emergency steel" containing none or few strategic elements.

In the future, the board said, steel containing such alloys as nickel, chromium, tungsten, cobalt and vanadium may be used only "on extremely important functional parts."

Discussing President Roosevelt's requirement for 60,000 fighting planes and 8,000,000 tons of shipping this year, Mr. Harrison said plane production was "ahead of schedule" but could be farther ahead if needed supplies of aluminum were available.

As to ships, Mr. Harrison described the future production outlook as "very good."

New Process Evolved To Speed Salvaging Tin From Old Cans

NEW YORK (AP)—Tin as pure as the Malay Peninsula virgin tin now cut off by Japan can be obtained from old cans through a new process announced by Walter S. Smith, vice-president of the Metal and Thermit Corporation.

Tin has been recovered from cans for 30 years, but the cans had to have both ends cut out, the paper removed and they had to be pressed flat. It looked like the patriotic ladies were to be asked, now that the war is on, to take over this job.

In the new process the whole can is taken, and the machines clean it of everything and get it ready for the detinning process.

There is a lot of this tin available. About 2,500,000 tons of cans are discarded annually in the United States. Nearly half comes from areas where the garbage collector can easily turn them over to be used under the new process.

Present American detinning plants have a capacity for only 100,000 tons of cans. The new process was developed in five years' experiments, in San Francisco, where a pilot plant, taking the San Francisco and Oakland garbage source cans, handles 6,000 tons a year. Under the process, the announcement says, a ton of discarded cans will yield about 24 pounds of tin and nearly a ton of useful scrap steel. It is estimated that the available cans would yield 11,000 tons of steel yearly.

Swope Resigns Treasury Post

NEW YORK (AP)—Gerard Swope, former president of the General Electric Company, announced his resignation as assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury so that he could be available for the forthcoming trial of an anti-trust suit instituted more than a year ago by the Attorney General against General Electric.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Swope explained to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., that since the law suit involved matters on which the Supreme Court ruled in favor of General Electric in 1926, while he was president of the company, it would be necessary for him to appear as a witness in a trial that probably would last several months.

Mr. Morgenthau, in a letter accepting Mr. Swope's resignation, said "I take this opportunity to express my very sincere appreciation for the help, advice and counsel which you have so ably and generously given to me and my associates during the time you have been connected with the Treasury."

U. S. Sets Temporary Price Ceiling on Bedding

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has established a temporary price ceiling on bedding at levels prevailing Feb. 23.

The schedule, effective Wednesday, March 4, covers mattresses, springs, studio couches, metal beds and cots, and affects manufacturers' prices only.

Canadian Oil Output Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in December totaled 883,083 barrels compared with 855,993 the previous month and 738,454 in December, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Output in the 1941 calendar year was 10,123,532 barrels against 8,718,053 in 1940.

Promoted

M. E. Carlisle

Appointed General Purchasing Agent of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., succeeding J. A. Bechtel who is retiring. Mr. Carlisle joined the company in 1929.

Bulk of Women's Hosiery Will Be Made From Rayon

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has increased supplies of rayon for the hosiery and weaving industries, and cautioned the consumers that, after April 1, the bulk of women's hosiery will be manufactured from rayon instead of nylon or silk.

The new order provides for replacement of the silk and nylon formerly used with rayon on a pound-for-pound basis, figured on the amount of silk and nylon used during the first six months of last year.

After April 1, rayon producers must set aside 17 per cent of their viscose and cuprammonium output and six per cent of their acetate spindles for silk replacement and for a hardship pool. Of the 17 per cent, 15 will be reserved for hosiery manufacturers.

WPB officials disclosed that with silk and nylon both being diverted into production of parachute cloth, in January only 140,577 dozen pairs out of a total of more than 3,000,000 dozen pairs of full-fashioned hosiery made were of silk and some 340,000 dozen of nylon.

War Spending Hits New Peak In February

WASHINGTON (AP)—War spending reached a new peak of $2,201,081,089 in February.

The Treasury, supplying this figure, said that although the month had three fewer days, its spending record was $100,000,000 more than January's. Also, the amount was nearly four times the rate of February last year.

February costs brought defense-war spending for the first eight months of the fiscal year to $12,516,021,882. The Government will have to spend nearly that much more in the remaining four months of the year to meet President Roosevelt's budget estimate of $23,996,525,400.

Including other Governmental costs, total Treasury expenditures last month were $2,629,839,201, bringing the eight-month over-all total to $16,813,666,775. Revenues in this period were only about a third of expenditures, and the eight months' deficit soared to the record figure of $11,312,132,576.

Early returns on 1941 income taxes, however, added a slightly brighter touch to the revenue figures. February income tax collections, amounting to $282,505,926, were more than double the $104,408,150 taken in in February last year. The big income tax collection will be this month, when collections are expected to reach approximately $2,750,000,000.

The Federal debt at the end of January was at a new high of $62,380,505,166, representing an increase of approximately $2,370,000,000 in the last month.

February war costs included: Army, $1,098,850,599; Navy, $530,611,138; Lend Lease $431,682,663; Maritime Commission $60,892,352.

Borg Warner Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Borg-Warner Corporation declared a dividend of 40 cents a share on the capital stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 17. This was the same as paid a year ago. The last previous dividend was 50 cents and a special of 20 cents, payable Dec. 10.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	641,460
1942 volume to date	23,321,606
1941 volume to date	23,815,435

Stock Market Continues To Give Ground

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—While many stock market leaders continued to loiter in losing territory today, selling on the whole slackened and mild recoveries cropped up here and there.

Declines ran to fractions in most cases but, as in the previous session, there was a smattering of relatively weak spots among tobaccos, chemicals and soft drink issues. Irregularity was the rule near the final hour.

Brokers again began to talk of the market being oversold, despite pessimism over the war news and taxes. The Associated Press average of 60 stocks yesterday dropped to its lowest level since 1938.

Bonds were mixed and commodities steady.

Shares off 1 to 2 points at new bottoms for the year or longer included Liggett & Myers "B," Coca Cola, and Allied Chemical. Other laggards were American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, and Johns-Manville.

Posting plus marks were Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., Anaconda, du Pont, General Motors, and Chrysler.

Bonds Steady

Bonds steadied in the late dealings today in response to a rally in the stock market.

Near the close of the short session modest gains were shown by Illinois Central 4s, Rock Island general 4s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, and Wabash 4½s.

Firm throughout were Union Pacific 3½s of '71 and Consolidated Edison 3½s. Firestone Tire 3½s sold off around half a point.

South American obligations made a little progress and United States Governments were about unchanged with trading at low ebb.

Oil Pipeline To West Coast Urged by Expert

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Immediate construction of an oil pipeline from the Rocky Mountain States to the Pacific Coast, with eventual extension into the mid-continent States, was proposed as a war emergency measure by R. A. Steinmayer, associate professor of geology at Tulane University.

He said in a statement the pipeline should run from Wyoming to Washington, with feeder lines down the Pacific Coast. The main line could be extended into the mid-continent area and eventually into the Texas oil fields.

Mr. Steinmayer, former oil and railroad company expert, called oil transportation "the most serious problem facing us."

The urgent need of the western pipeline must be realized in view of the fact that practically all oil for the military needs of the Far East is shipped from the California coast, he said.

There is not sufficient other means of transportation to carry the oil to the coast, should the California supply be lost in part or the Panama Canal damaged, he declared.

"The Axis nations realize this dilemma and have given priorities to the sinking of tankers," he continued. "As a matter of fact, the number of tankers for which steel has been used in preference to pipelines sunk in the Atlantic is more than sufficient to have completed a pipeline to the Atlantic seaboard."

NAM Says Union Premium Pay May Retard Production

NEW YORK, (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said union demands for the "peacetime penalty rule of time-and-a-half or double time" for Saturday and Sunday work may "seriously retard" the industrial changeover to the 7-day, 168 hour work week demanded by Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production Board.

The association, asserting it had polled on the question member companies engaged in war and non-war production, said:

"The controversial issue of premium pay for Saturday and Sunday worked under 'round-the-clock', continuous operations, even when time so worked is less than 40 hours for the week or 8 hours a day, has threatened to delay change-over to the seven-day work week in many war industries.

"Industry's all-out production efforts are menaced by unions' demand for retention of the peacetime penalty rule incorporated in many union agreements, under which employees receive premium wages of time-and-a-half or double time for Saturday and Sunday work."

Dep't Store Sales Show 18 P. C. Gain Over 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended February 28 were 18 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended February 21, sales were 15 per cent above last year, and in the four weeks ended February 28 they averaged 21 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By federal reserve districts percentage increases last week were: Boston 7, New York 7, Philadelphia 46, Cleveland 24, Richmond 41, Atlanta 9, Chicago 21, Saint Louis 21, Kansas City 8, Dallas 8, and San Francisco 20 per cent.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	40	Abbott (1.60a)	3	41	40	40	M'r 6
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	M'r 6
7½	6½	Adams Ex (.60g)	21	6½	6½	6½	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19	19	19	M'r 4
113¾	107⅛	Addressog (1⅛e)	3	11	11	11	M'r 6
38¼	32⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	5	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	5	¼	¼	¼	M'r 6
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
22¾	20½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
5⅛	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	M'r 4
149	127½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	127	126½	127	— ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13⅛	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
6⅛	5⅛	Allied Strs (.15e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
81	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73	73	73	
30⅛	25½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	8	26	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 6
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	47½	Amerada Pet (2)	1	48½	47½	47½	M'r 6
23⅜	21	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
48¼	36¼	Am Airlines 1½g	3	36	36¼	36¼	
3	2¾	Am Bk Note .20e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5¼	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 6
33	29	Am Brake 2.20g	9	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'r 6
13⅛	11¼	Am Cable & R	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	9	60⅛	60	60⅛	— ⅛
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	M'r 4
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	71⅞	71⅞	71¾	M'r 6
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1⅛e)	3	18	18	18	
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	M'r 2
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71⅛	70¾	70¾	—1¼
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb26
9¾	8	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	M'r 2
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	7	20½	19½	19½	M'r 6
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	M'r 4
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	12	5	5	5	M'r 6
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜			
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	21	21	21	M'r 5
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
32	27	Am-Haw SS(3⅛e)	2	27½	27	27½	— ¼
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	24½	— ½
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	4	38¼	37¼	37¼	M'r 6
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 6
26¼	25	Am Ice pf	6	25⅛	25	25	M'r 6
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
10¼	8¼	Am Locomotive	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
89½	85	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	86⅞	86	86	—1
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	5	5⅛	5	5	
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	6	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅞	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	10	20	20	20	+ ⅛
22	16½	APL $5 pf $1.56k	5	16½	16½	16½	
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	21	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
5½	4⅞	Am Saf R (⅛g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 4
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 3
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
147	144	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	—3⅜
34¼	32¼	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	32½	32½	32½	— ½
20⅞	18⅞	Am St Fdrs(½e)	9	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 4
21¼	17	Am Sugar (2e)	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
97⅛	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	88¼	88	88	M'r 6
21⅜	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18⅜	18¾	18¾	— ¼
134½	121	Am Tel & Tel(9)	48	121⅜	120⅛	121⅜	+ ⅜
49¾	43	Am Tob (1e)	7	43	43	43	
50¾	44	Am Tob B (1e)	18	44½	44	44½	+ ½
143⅝	135	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136	136	136	—1½
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 6
27	23	Am Viscose(⅛e)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
116½	111⅛	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	M'r 6
3¼	2½	Am Water Wks	5	2½	2½	2½	
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 5
76⅜	71	Am Wool pf 12g	2	71	70½	70½	—1
5⅞	4	Am Zinc L & S	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
50	45½	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	44½	44½	44½	—1
28⅜	26	Anaconda (½e)	15	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
17	13	Anchor H (.90g)	15	13¼	13	13	M'r 6
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
35	33	Arch-D-M (⅛e)	2	33	33	33	
111½	109¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	M'r 5
4⅛	3¼	Armour Ill	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	65	65	65	+ ¼
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	5	23½	23½	23½	M'r 6
7¼	6⅝	Arnold C (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 3
6¾	5	Assd Dry Goods	5	5	5	5	
77½	70	Assd D G Ipf(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	— 2½
83	73	As D 2pf (5½k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	38	37¼	36½	37⅛	+ ⅞
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	69⅞	69½	69¾	M'r 6
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	24	23¾	23	+1
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	36½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	7	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
70	59¼	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb27
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3¼	Aviat Corp (.15g)	42	3¼	3¼	3¼	

B

14¾	12½	Bald Loco ct	6	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	6	5¼	4¾	4¾	M'r 6
9⅞	7⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	8	8	8	
6	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5½	5½	5½	M'r 6
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
18⅛	15	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	7	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
19½	17⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 6
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	M'r 6
104½	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Feb16
100¾	81	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	82½	82½	82½	M'r 5
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	M'r 5
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	16	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅝
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
52	48	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 2
24¼	20⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	M'r 6
66⅞	58½	Beth Steel (1⅛e)	19	59½	58¼	59¼	— ⅛
121	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116	116	116	M'r 6
22½	19¾	Bigelow-S (⅛e)	7	20	19¾	19¾	M'r 6
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 6
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 6
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 6
21⅛	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	7	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'r 6
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	M'r 5
20⅝	19½	Borden Co (.30e)	7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
23⅝	19¾	Borg-Warn (2g)	14	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ¼
2½	1⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
30⅝	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	36	26	Feb20
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18¼	18½	Feb18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
43	31¾	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	31¾	31¼	31¾	M'r 6
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 3
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	6	9⅛	8¾	8¾	M'r 6
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	11½	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 6
8⅞	7⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¾	Budd Mfg	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	5	6⅞	6½	6½	M'r 6
23	19½	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¼	19	19¼	— ¼
26	24⅜	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	M'r 6
19¼	17⅛	Burling M (1.40)	2	17⅞	17¼	17¼	M'r 6
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	M'r 3
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	8	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 6
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	8	20⅜	19⅞	20	M'r 6
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅝	6½	6½	M'r 6
11⅜	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 6

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	50⅜	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7⅜	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	2	13	13	13	+ ⅜
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	11⅜	11½	11½	M'r 6
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	15	4	4	4	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 6
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 6
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S 2½g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 3
3	2½	Carriers&G .05g	26	2⅝	2½	2½	M'r 6
69	61⅜	Case (J I) (7g)	4	63	61⅜	61⅜	M'r 6
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'r 6
21¼	18	Celanese (1½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	7	Celotex (1)	15	7⅝	7	7	M'r 6
23⅝	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 6
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 6
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	2	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 6
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	14	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	M'r 6
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 3
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 5
7½	6	Checker Cab	3	6	6	6	M'r 6
36¾	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	19	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
98	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	M'r 6
4	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 6

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
23¼	18⅝	Chi Great West	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
12⅜	9½	Chi Great W pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 6
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	36¼	Chi P'a cv pf (3)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	M'r 6
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 5
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 4
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 5
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	8	½	½	½	
9½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9	9	9	M'r 6
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 6
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	M'r 6
52⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	21	51	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅝
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	10	9⅞	10	
2⅝	2⅜	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 6
34½	31	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
29	25	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25	25	25	M'r 6
44	34	Climax M (1.20a)	5	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
79½	59	Coca-Cola (5g)	11	58½	58	58½	— ½
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Feb26
13⅝	12	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12	12	12	
105½	102½	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	103	102½	102½	Feb25
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12	12	12	M'r 6
18½	15¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	M'r 5
13⅝	9⅞	Colum Br A .30e	3	10	10	10	
21	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	10	10	10	
13¼	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	14	13⅝	11¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
54	40	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	41	40	41	+ ⅛
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	6	5⅝	5½	5½	M'r 5
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	25	25	25	M'r 5
72	60	Colum Carb (1e)	7	62¼	60	60	M'r 6
18⅞	16½	Comi Credit (3)	4	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
100	94	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	6	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
1021½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	103½	103½	103½	+1
9¾	8½	Coml Solv (.55g)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	15	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
44½	30	Com&Sou pf (3)	15	32	32	32	+1
234	193⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	8	193⅝	193⅝	193⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	21⅝	Conde Nast .40e	6	21½	21½	21½	M'r 3
161½	147⅜	Congoleum (1a)	7	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	— ⅛
211⅜	161⅝	Cons Airc (4g)	3	173⅜	171⅜	173⅜	
113¾	97⅜	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'r 6
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (⅜g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14	12	Cons Ed (1.60)	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	
94	82¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	82½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
⅞	⅝	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 2
9	7½	Cons Film pf(1g)	3	8½	8½	8½	M'r 6
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	4	2	2	2	M'r 4
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 5
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 6
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94¼	91	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb28
13½	12	Container (¼e)	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2½	2½	M'r 6
$1111⅛	1113⅜	Cont pf cld (8)	4	1111⅛	1117⅜	1111⅛	Dec29
103½	94½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	94½	94½	94½	M'r 3
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (⅓e)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
8¼	7⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
42	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	37½	35¼	35¼	M'r 6
3⅜	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	25	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Cont Oil Del ¾e	10	20⅛	20	20	
19⅞	18	Cont Stl (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	10¼	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 3
51½	49	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	M'r 5
55¾	50	Corn Prods (3)	9	50⅛	50	50	
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	3	3	3	M'r 6
⅝	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
14	12⅞	Crane Co (1g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 6
19½	16½	Crown C&

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bankers Urged To Take Loans On War Work

NEW YORK (AP)—Loans to small manufacturers engaged in war work can be made safely, and it is preferable that such credit be extended by private banking sources, Charles B. Henderson, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., said.

The head of the Government's big lending agency, talking to 1,026 bankers from New England and the Middle Atlantic states assembled for a war credit clinic, under sponsorship of the American Bankers Association, said:

"It is preferable and desirable that these small manufacturers use the customary banking channels to finance their credit needs, for it is not the policy of the R. F. C. to compete with banks and other lending institutions.

Urges Loans on War Work

"It is our opinion that you can safely make these loans either in whole or in part. Our experience with them has been satisfactory.

"We have found that the method of accepting as collateral, or part collateral, an assignment . . . of monies due from the contract to be financed, when combined with the so-called budget-disbursement of the loan, is a practicable way to handle it.

"If, however, these enterprises are unable to obtain credit locally for this purpose, then only will the R. F. C. consider their applications for direct loans, or in conjunction with their own banks under agreements to participate."

Pointing out the war effort was scheduled to require about $1,000,000,000 a week, of which the Government must borrow about half, A. L. M. Wiggin, second vice-president of the association, and president of the Bank of Hartlesville, South Carolina, asserted:

"The chief bottleneck and the principal threat to financing the war in the ways that will accomplish the task and at the same time preserve the credit structure, is the failure, on the part of bankers and administrators of government alike, to recognize the astronomical size of the financing job to be done.

Need Full Co-operative Effort

"This financing cannot be done by the banking system alone, nor by the Federal Reserve System, nor by the agencies of government.

"It is one that commands . . . the full co-operative effort of all financing agencies, public and private."

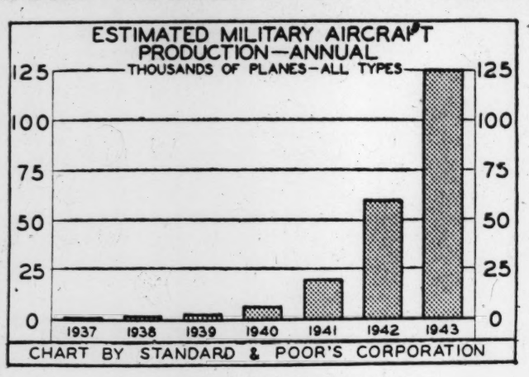
Warren B. Unbehend, president of the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co., Syracuse, N. Y., declared that while most wars breed inflation, this country will probably avoid it's more dangerous forms during the present conflict.

"It is as difficult," he said, "to assume that any measure will be undertaken to expand credit to the extent that it will exhaust our resources as it is to assume a virtual collapse of government credit, its power to tax, and the abandonment of all reason by business, banks, the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury."

F. Raymond Peterson, president of the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., cautioned the bankers war conditions had made it necessary to scrutinize new factors in the granting of loans. The most important, he said, were growing taxes.

Ralph D. Withington, vice-president of the Philadelphia National Bank, said bankers should never decline a loan for war purposes unless "after complete investigation."

Huge Aircraft Plant Expansion Seen Needed to Reach '43 Goal



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Further enormous expansion of aircraft producing facilities is necessary to attain the President's goal of 60,000 warplanes in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943, which is equivalent to one warplane every eight minutes this year and one every four minutes next year, Standard & Poor's Corporation reports.

U. S. to Stop Trading Wheat After March 14

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—Uncle Sam, seller of wheat for the past three months, plans to withdraw from the milling trade market in a week, having disposed of only part of his holdings and still owning enough to rank him as the nation's biggest grain man.

The prospect that Government grain will be off the market after March 14, at least for a while, created no unusual stir in the trade, however, except for a quick rise of about 2 cents, subsequently lost, when it became known.

Grain men said this apparently was due to a belief that there is enough grain for domestic requirements without the ever-normal granary hoard, although producers may be reluctant to sell at prevailing prices. During the past few weeks minimum prices asked by the commodity credit corporation, Uncle Sam's agent, have been several cents above open market quotations, indicating, grain men said, that there is wheat available elsewhere.

Up to February 7 the CCC had succeeded in disposing of about 25,000,000 bushels to the commercial trade and about 7,000,000 bushels as feed. Traders said there have been some sales since then, probably chiefly for feed, but there was still 133,000,000 bushels on Uncle Sam's books at the last accounting date. Feed sales presumably will continue after March 14.

Sales of milling wheat are to be stopped in order that the Government grain will not compete with that which producers may want to market during the next several weeks. Since farmers still have title to almost 350,000,000 bushels of 1941 wheat under Government loans, they can redeem this grain any time between now and maturity date, April 30, and sell on the open market. They have been redeeming some of this grain the past few weeks, accounting for the difference in the actual amount under loan and the amount on which loans have been made. Loans can be extended for a year on 120,000,000 bushels stored on farms.

New York Life Reports Gains For Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The gain in insurance in force last year for the New York Life Insurance Company was the largest since 1930 and the number of policies exceeded 3,000,000 for the first time, George L. Harrison, president of the company announced in the 97th annual report.

Insurance in force rose $118,700,654 to $7,013,883,403, under 3,005,676 policies on Dec. 31, 1941. New life insurance for 1941 amounted to $446,614,300, or $20,644,000 above 1940. Terminations by lapse and surrender decreased by $23,836,868 and the volume of terminations by lapse was the lowest in more than twenty years, it is said.

Assets Increase

The company's assets at the year end aggregated $2,987,268,732. United States Government obligations, direct or fully guaranteed, were $88,761,424, or almost 30 per cent of total assets. Holdings of such bonds were increased by $89,060,113 over the amount held at the end of 1940. The total of all bondholdings was $1,966,475,936 against $1,827,605,267 at the end of 1940, and cash of $82,498,832 was increased from $50,734,443.

Liabilities other than surplus funds held for general contingencies aggregated $2,799,329,529. The reserve for insurance and annuity contracts is the largest single item in the liabilities, totaling $2,407,683,152. Surplus amounted to $187,939,203, which represents an increase of $10,865,599 over the previous year.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totaled $201,061,647 during 1941, of which $130,573,923 was paid to living policyholders and $70,487,724 to beneficiaries.

Discussing the responsibilities of life insurance management in wartime, Mr. Harrison said in his letter to policyholders:

"Early in December, following the declaration of war, the directors considered the company's course of action in the light of war conditions. The course then determined was, we believe, a conservative one. The reserve against the company's contractual obligations were further strengthened, its real estate and mortgage loan assets were reappraised on a strict basis and the funds held for general contingencies were substantially increased. As a result, a smaller amount of divisible surplus was available for the payment of dividends for the year 1942.

Important Action

"This action has added materially to the fundamental strength of the company and to the long-range protection of the policy holders themselves. This is important now that our country is engaged in a war which carries with it inevitable economic strains and future adjustments.

"The company has lived through four wars in which the United States was involved—the Mexican War, the war between the States, the Spanish-American War and the first World War. During each of these conflicts the company continued to grow in usefulness and service, both to the policy holders and to the country. It safeguarded its assets, it met its obligations and at the same time, when needed, it aided in the financing of those wars. We must do no less today."

Beth. Steel Back Orders Are Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the end of 1941 Bethlehem Steel Corp. held $991,100,000 of unfinished orders for ship construction, compared with $1,036,000,000 a year before, according to its pamphlet report, issued by Eugene G. Grace, President. Total backlogs, disclosed previously, were $1,327,500,000, against $1,204,100,000.

This reveals that unfilled orders for steel and other products were more than doubled last year, amounting to $336,400,000, against $168,100,000 at the close of 1940. The backlogs involved 4,173,914 net tons of rolled steel and other finished products, not quite double the 2,229,130 net tons of steel backlogs at the end of 1940. Billing value of ships is not measured by tone units.

Since the end of 1941, however, Bethlehem has entered into contracts with the Federal Government for the construction of additional shipbuilding facilities at an estimated cost of $45,100,000. Mr. Grace says that "such contracts provide that these facilities will be paid for and owned by the United States Government and will be operated by the corporation."

The company also has entered into contracts with the government for extensions to certain of its existing ship repair yards at an estimated cost of $9,050,000, the extensions to be paid for and owned by the government and operated by Bethlehem on a rental basis.

Cash expenditures for additions and improvements to properties in 1941 were $42,127,091, and estimated cost of completing the construction authorized and in progress at the start of 1942 is $48,100,000, including $25,500,000 for development of certain iron ore properties and transportation facilities connected therewith, which it is expected will be spent over a four-year period.

In addition to the construction items, there was spent $72,000,000 to the end of 1941 for other facilities at steel plants and shipyards and on properties leased for the purpose, which will be paid for and owned by the United States Government and will be subject to removal by it. The facilities will be operated by Bethlehem, in some cases on a rental basis. Estimated cost of completing such government-owned facilities as of Dec. 31, 1941, was $35,000,000.

Tire Shipments Decline 52.7 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The drastic effect of restrictions on the manufacture and rationing of automobile tires was disclosed when the Rubber Manufacturers Association said tire shipments for January were 52.7 per cent below last December and 74.6 per cent below January 1941.

The production of tires—1,461,217—in January, the first full month in which the effect of the restrictions could be shown, was 50.8 per cent below the December mark and 73.4 per cent below January, 1941.

Business Personals

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, announce that Dudley Hovey, for many years on the staff of the Boston News Bureau as a specialist on railroads, has become associated with them. Since his graduation from Bowdoin College in 1909 Mr. Hovey has spent most of his time in the Boston financial field. He has contributed numerous articles on railroads and other subjects to Barron's, The National Financial Weekly, as well as to the Boston News Bureau and The Wall Street Journal.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange has accepted, with regret, the resignation of J. Gould Remick as a Governor of the Exchange. Mr. Remick, who will continue as a partner of Evans, Stillman & Co., is entering the United States Army, which he also served in the previous war, as a Major in the Ordnance Department. Mr. Remick has been a Governor of the Exchange since 1939.

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, March 9

Federal Light & Traction Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Lambert Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
United Fruit Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, March 10

Capital Administration Co., Ltd. ($3 Pfd. "A") (12 m.)
Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)
International Paper Co. (5% Cum. Conv. Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (5% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Reliable Stores Corp. (5% Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Tri-Continental Corp. ($6 Pfd.) (12 m.)

Wednesday, March 11

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (5½% pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. (5% pfd.) (12:30 p. m.)
Continental Baking Co. (5½ pfd.) (4 p. m.)
Cream of Wheat Corp. (com.) (10 a. m.)
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. (com.) (10:30 a. m.)
New York Air Brake Co. (com.) (2 p. m.)

Thursday, March 12

California Packing Corp. (5% pfd & com.) (3 p. m.)
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. ($1.50 conv. pfd.) (4 p. m.)
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (com.) (9:45 a. m.)
U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp ($6 1st pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Friday, March 13

Central Aguirre Associates (com.) (10 a. m.)
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. (com.) (12 m.)

Dividend Meetings

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
Calaveras Cement Co 7 pf	75c		Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Grey & Bruce Trust & Savings Co	12½c		Mar. 20	
Un Bk & Tr (StL)	25c		Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Walker & Co—$2.50 Class A	62½c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Increased				
Carriers & Gen Corp 7 pf	5c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Youngstown Stl C	15c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 14
Interim				
Ford Motor Co Ltd—Ordinary (Reg)	3%		1942	
Glidden Co	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Resumed				
Nat Candy Co	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Irregular				
Acme Stock Co	5c		Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Al-Chalmers Mfg	25c		Apr. 8	Mar. 18
Am Crystal Sug 6 pf	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Cleve Hoff Mach	20c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Franklin Process	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Harnischfeger C	15c		Mar. 25	Mar. 14
Lamarack & Custer Co M	2c		Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Lehigh&Wilkes-B	$1.75		Mar. 23	Mar. 9
Mahon (R C)	15c		Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Mid-West Ref. Inc	7½c		Mar. 28	Mar. 14
Nat Enc&Stpg	37½c		Mar. 31	Mar. 24
New Mexico Gas	15c		Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Peaslee Gaulbert	25c		Mar. 3	Feb. 28
Riley Stoker Corp	5c		Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Royalty Inc, Shrs A	0028c		Mar. 25	Feb. 28
Sharon Railway Co	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Smith & C Type	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Sundstrand M T	65c		Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Victor Chem Wks	30c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Yng & Davids M	2c		Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Reduced				
Girard Tr Co (Phila. Pa)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Meadville, Conn't Lake & Linesville RR	50c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Old Kent Bk (G Rapids)	20c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Sharon Ry	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Regular				
Am Crystal Sugar Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Am Sts Util pf	68¾c	S	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Ark Power & Lt Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Ark Power & Lt Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Assoc Invest Co	50c		Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Assoc Invest Co 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Atlantic City Fire Ins Co	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Bridgeport Gas Lt	40c		Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Briggs Mfg Co	50c		Mar. 25	Mar. 17
Building Pr. Ltd	17½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Columb Bk&Tr (Ga)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Comm Tr (Kan Cy)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Fafnir Bearing Co	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Fidelity T & Tr (Stamford)	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Fidelity Tr Co (Balto. Md.)	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Firestone T & R	25c		Apr. 20	Apr. 4
Florida Nat Bk (Jacksonville, Fla)	37½c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Florida Nat Bk) Jacksonville, Fla)	37½c		June 30	June 20
Grant Co (W T)	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Gt Lks Eng Wks	20c		Mar. 16	Mar. 9
Gt Lks Pw pf A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hartford-Conn Tr Co (Hartford, Conn)	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Harnischfeger Cp 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	
Harnischfeger Cp 5 pf 2d issue	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	
Holland Furnace	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Howell El Mot Co	10c		Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Hyd Pr Mfg pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 21
Irving Oil Co, Ltd, 6 pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Kansas Gas & Elec Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Louisville Gas & El Co (Ky)	37½c		Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Manufacturers & Traders Tr Co (Buffalo, N Y)	20c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Merch Nat Bank (Indianapolis, Ind)	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Nat'l Candy Co, Inc. 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do 7 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
New Hamp Fire In	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Nicholson File Co	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Okla Nat Gas	35c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Okla Nat Gas pf	$5.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Okla Nat Gas pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Orange & Rockland El Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Pacific Lighting Corp $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Pac Tel & Tel Co	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Peasler-Gaulbt pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	
Peterborough RR	87½c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Plough, Inc.	15c		Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Pollock's, Inc. pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Red Indian Oil Co	2c		Apr. 10	Mar. 7
Smith & Corona Type pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Sunset - McKee Salesbook Co $1.50 A	37½c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Do B	37½c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Tamblyn (G), Ltd	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do 5% pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Trico Prod	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
United Bank & Trust (St. L)	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20

Corporate Earnings

Year Ended Dec. 31, 1941

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1941	1940
Adams-Millis Corporation	$624,231	$472,250	$4.00	$3.02
American Encaustic Tiling	83,238	69,897	.25	.21
American Ice	*65,377	*319,050		
Atlantic Refining	14,346,229	6,217,453	5.16	2.11
Bath Iron Works Corporation	1,396,593	2,052,179	3.33	4.90
Brillo Manufacturing Company	360,998	245,517	2.23	1.40
Budd (Edward G.) Manufacturing Co.	1,060,218	1,658,490	†17.81	†27.86
Burroughs Adding Machine Company	4,771,305	3,146,248	1.95	.63
Corn Products Refining Company	10,266,027	9,881,054	3.37	3.10
Crane Company	3,727,819	5,134,850	1.18	1.77
Elgin National Watch Company	1,550,721	1,840,149	3.87	3.85
Gardner-Denver Company	1,445,998	1,118,985	2.37	1.79
General Industries Company	275,817	241,376	1.40	1.20
General Printing Company	843,070	836,855	1.00	.85
Hershey Chocolate Corporation	5,843,925	5,908,046	6.81	6.76
Marshall Field	5,485,942	5,692,981	2.36	2.47
Houdaille-Hershey	2,420,171	2,233,086	†2.83	†2.42
National Tea Company	626,152	346,391	.55	.43
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.	9,537,564	9,895,097		
Pacific Western Oil	437,512	†212,986	.44	
Richmond Radiator Company	171,592	170,418	.26	.26
Stone & Webster, Inc.	1,824,065	1,354,147	.87	.64
Thompson (John R.) Company	70,727	*26,646	.24	
Truscon Steel Company	1,767,730	1,330,389	†$3.18	†$0.03
Victor Chemical Works	1,187,224	1,090,223	1.58	1.57
Wisconsin Electric Power Company	2,881,338	2,765,434		

Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1941

Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.	257,631	*47,991	.86	

*Net loss. †On 7 per cent preferred stock in arrears. ‡On Class B stock. §On preferred stock. ¶Includes operations of tin. ‡Deficit.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
100 2½s 58-56	102.23	102.23	102.23

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	101½	101¼	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	66¾	66¾	66¾
19 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 A T&T 3s 36	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	98	98	98
3 Arm Del 4s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
2 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
7 B&O 95 st A	37	37	37
8 B&O 95 st C	42½	42¼	42½
1 B&O 96 st F	37	37	37
56 B&O cv 60 st	39⅞	39⅝	39¾
5 Bang & Ar cv 51 st	55¼	55	55
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41½	41½	41½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	100	100	100
2 Buf R&P 57 st	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
9 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	63	63	63
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101½	101½	101½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	56	56
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79⅝	79½	79½
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Cen RR N J 4s 87	16	16	16
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s 48	81	81	81
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Chi GtW inc 4½s 2038	44	43⅞	44
67 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13¼	13	13¼
12 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
20 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49	48¾	49
9 CM&SP 4½s 89E	49	49	49
1 CM&SP 3½s 89E	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
6 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39	39	39
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21¼	21¼
8 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¼	33	33¼
14 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Chi Un Tr 5s 73	71	71	71
1 Clev Un T 4½s 77C	65¾	65¾	65¾
14 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
42 CRI & P 4½s 34	13½	13¼	13½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Childs Co 5s 43	42½	42½	42½
12 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¼	50	50¼
6 Clev Un Term 5s 73	71	71	71
1 Clev Un T 4½s 77C	65¾	65¾	65¾
14 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
42 CRI & P 4s 34	13½	13¼	13½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Childs Co 5s 43	42½	42½	42½
12 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¼	50	50¼
6 Clev Un Term 5s 73	71	71	71
1 Clev Un T 4½s 77C	65¾	65¾	65¾
14 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
7 Cont Roll & Stl (1½g)	10½	10½	10½
300 Cuban Atl Sug (1½g)	15	14¾	15
100 Divco Twin Trk (1g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200 Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	8	8	8
50 East G & F 6pf 1½s	27½	27½	27½
125 East G & F pf (1½4)	48	48	48
3500 El Bond & Sh	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	81½	81½	81½
500 Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
150 Eq Cp 13 pf (1½g)	15½	15½	15½
900 Fairchild En&Air	1¾	1¾	1¾
60 Falstaff Brew (.60)	6⅝	6½	6½
75 Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	90	90	90
300 Frank Cou Dis	1	1	1
420 Gen Pub S pf	27	26	26
60 Gen T&T pf (6)	100	99½	100
400 Glen AlCoal (.30e)	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
50 GodchauxSugA (1e)	30	30	30
25 Gt Atl&P nv (2e)	79½	79½	79½
400 Gulf Oil (1a)	27½	26¾	27½
200 Hecla Min (¼e)	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
400 Huble Oil (3¢e)	49½	49	49½
200 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Ill Iowa Pw pf (.80k)	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	102	102	102
100 Int Cig Mach (1.80)	11½	11½	11½
4500 Int Pap war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100 Int Petrol (h1)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
300 Int S Raz B	⅛	7- 16	7-16
200 Inters Hos M	16	16	16
100 Irving Air Ch (1a)	9	9	9
10 Kings C Ltg pf B	32	32	32
140 Koppers Co pf (6)	93	92	92
100 Lake Shore Mn	63¾	63¼	63¼
200 Lehigh C & N (.65g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
900 Lone Star Gas (.70g)	7	7	7
100 Loudon Pack	2½	2½	2½
200 Louis L & E	3¾	3¾	3¾
500 Marion St Shov	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10 Mead John (3a)	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
100 Memph N Gas (.45g)	3½	3½	3½
100 Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100 MidWestCorp (.40g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 Monogram Pict	¾	¾	¾
100 Mount Prod	4¾	4¾	4¾
50 Nat P&L pf (6)	81½	81½	81½
100 Nat Rub Mch (½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
60 NEng T&T (24e)	95¾	95	95
20 NY StaE&Gpf (5.10)	1½	1½	1½
5600 Nlag Hud Pw	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Niles-Bem-P (½e)	11½	11½	11½
100 Nipsing Mns (h.15g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Noma Elec (.35e)	2¾	2 ⅝	2¾
1200 Ogden Corp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30 Ohio PS 7 pf (A (7)	108	108	108
800 Pantepec Oil Ven	3	3	⅝ 3⅝
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 N Ori Term 4s 53	75	75	75
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44½	44½	44½
15 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	44⅜	43½	44⅜
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜
27 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞
3 NYC cn 4s 98	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
5 NYC 3¾s 46	96¾	96½	96½
1 NY Chi&StL 6s50	94	94	94
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80¾	80¼	80¼
17 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66¾	66¼	66¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
14 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39	38½	39
18 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	62½	62¼	62⅝
34 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34⅞	35¾	36⅞
15 NYNH&H 4s 66	31½	31½	31½
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	7½	7½	7½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108	108	108
1 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Niagara Falls P3½s66	108⅝	108½	108⅝
1 NL&OP 5s 55A	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
7 Norf&W 4s 96	126½	126⅜	126⅜
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	67
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¾	55¾	55¾
15 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¾	55½	55¾
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	75	74¾	75
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
29 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	89½	89¼	89½
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	59	59●	59
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104	104	104
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	72	72	72
25 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¼	62¼	62¼
10 Phila Co 4½s 61	99	99	99
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅝	110½	110½
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100	99⅞	100
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98½	98½	98½
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81¼	81	81¼
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 eadg 4½s 97A	80	80	80
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 St J & G Isl 4s 47	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 St LIM&S4sR&G 33	70½	70	70
1 St L&SF 4s 50 A	15¾	15¼	15¾
78 St LSF 4½s 78	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
1 St L SW 5s 52	44½	44½	44½
15 St

Resurgence of Dry Support Told in Local Option Tests

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Dry sentiment is gaining substantially throughout the United States, a nation-wide survey disclosed today.

This resurgent sentiment, while it is not calling for the imminent return of national prohibition, is demanding more stringent state measures for the control of the evils brought back by the relicensed liquor industry.

The most significant and solid evidence of this new trend in public opinion—a trend which is antiliquor and prodry—is the fact that in local option elections throughout the country last year the drys won in a ratio of more than two to one.

Thus in city after city, county after county, state after state the liquor trade lost ground during 1941 in the grass roots of democracy where dry sentiment had the opportunity to make itself felt at the polls.

Comparison of Results

In all approximately 950 such elections were held last year, according to the best information available and of these the drys won 650.

Furthermore, there is evidence that, dating from loss of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1933, the recovery of dry strength began to be slowly but steadily apparent. Since repeal the best estimates indicate that 13,350 local option elections have been held and the temperance forces have been successful in 8,350 of them.

Thirteen states do not permit local votes so that here the drys had no opportunity to reveal their growing numbers. In 14 others no elections were held in 1941. But 19 states did conduct a wide variety of local option elections and a careful nation-wide survey just completed by the research service of the Antisaloon League of America provides the most substantial and positive proof of the basic and growing strength of the dry movement which has come to the surface since repeal.

Analysis in States

The following tabulation lists the States in which the votes were held in 1941, the exact issue at stake on every test, the number of local option elections held in each State, together with the results. These data have been painstakingly compiled by Laura Lindley, Research Secretary of the Antisaloon League, and can be accepted as objectively accurate.

State	Question Submitted	Total Elections	Dry	Wet
Alabama	State liquor stores	1	1	..
Arkansas	Liquor sale	6	5	1
Connecticut	Sale of all alcoholic liquor	2	..	2
Illinois	Prohibition of alcoholic beverages, prohibition of beer	154	113	41
Kentucky	Sale of liquors over 1 P. C. of alcohol	255	206	49
Louisiana	Sale of alcoholic liquors	1	1	..
Michigan	On-premise consumption of spirits	15	4	11
Minnesota	Sale of intoxicating liquor over 3.2 P. C.	22	11	10
Nebraska	Sale of liquor by the drink	5	5	..
	Package sale of liquor	1	..	1
New Jersey	Retail sale on-premise consumption all liquors	1	1	..
	Sale of alcoholic beverages on Sunday	1	1	..
	Hours of retail sale fixed on Sunday	3	2	1
New York	Sale of all alcoholic beverages	9	6	3
	Sale of liquor or wine	1	1	..
North Carolina	Local liquor dispensaries	4	1	3
Ohio	Sale of any intoxicating liquor	46	30	16
	Sale of wine by package for off-premise consumption	46	30	16
	On and off sale of wine	46	31	15
	Sale of spirits by the glass	46	32	14
	State liquor stores	46	32	14
	Beer sale	35	27	7
Pennsylvania	Sale of liquor	72	33	39
	Sale of beer	71	31	40
Tennessee	Package sale of alcoholic beverages	5	3	2
Texas	Sale of spirits, beer or 14 P. C. beverages	27	22	5
Vermont	Sale of spirits	246	170	76
	Sale of beer and wine	246	126	120
Virginia	Sale of spirits	2	1	1
	Sale of beer	2	1	1
West Virginia	Sale of alcoholic liquor over 5 P. C. of alcohol	2	2	..

None of the States have complete prohibition of alcoholic beverages. Two, Kansas and Oklahoma, prohibit spirits, but have no local option on beer. Eleven other States have no local option, but some have other legal means by which liquor sales may be forbidden in local communities. Mississippi, which also prohibits spirits, permits local option on sale of wine and beer, and 35 other States have local option laws.

Prices and Your Purse: How to Ease Shortages

Continued from Page 1

tioning as the fair way to divide up. John E. Hamm is the new rationing boss.

The Potato Turns

The lowly Irish potato, spurned by American women in recent years, is about to come back into its own.

It had the dignity of a Department of Agriculture supporting plan bestowed upon it this week. Potatoes, in a way, take the place of sugar, argues Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Thrift Talk

Give up the idea of an upstairs telephone extension or a dazzling new ivory hand set for the duration.

The telephone companies of the nation were ordered this week to give up replacements made for mere beauty or convenience sake. You'll only get a new telephone now when your old one wears out.

Floor Fact

Unless carpet manufacturers figure out some way to make floor coverings without jute, we may be looking at our present rugs for a long time.

"The jute situation," they were told this week by R. R. Guthrie, WPB official, "is very bad and getting worse. Overnight it may become so critical that we will simply have to say 'no more jute for floor coverings. Period.'"

Run on Rayon?

Rayon hosiery is destined to become the spring style. Announcing the allotment of additional rayon for stocking manufacturers WPB frankly admitted:

"This is being done to replace silk and nylon which formerly were used almost entirely for hosiery and other articles of fine apparel but which are now almost entirely allotted for military purposes."

Helpful Bottlenecks

Glass bottles and containers, destined to carry the food load that formerly went into tin cans, will be larger, simpler and smaller-necked, says WPB.

The smaller bottlenecks have been ordered "whenever practicable" to reduce the amount of material needed for closures. Larger containers, it is figured, will make the need for deliveries less frequent, save the nation's fuel, tires, and energy.

Prices Not Stretched

Don't pay more for rubber. If profiteers tell you their labor costs have gone up, point out to them, quoting Leon Henderson, that "many rubber products now offered for sale were produced months ago. In these cases there is no excuse for charging the consumer more than before Pearl Harbor."

Civil War Photos Put on Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Documentary photographs of the Civil War and the American frontier by 14 pioneers in photography are on view at the Museum of Modern Art, where they will remain through April 5.

Besides Civil War battle scenes, the pictures show expeditions to New Mexico and Arizona, Custer's Expedition, the Union Pacific Railroad and the Alaska Railroad. A feature of the showing is a group of 20 prints made especially for the exhibition from original negatives of Matthew B. Brady, famous Civil War photographer, now in the files of the Army Signal Corps in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. They show Civil War figures, including Generals Lee, Grant and Custer, battlefield scenes and war devastation.

When the showing was opened this week, William Henry Jackson, Civil War veteran and photographer who took some of the pictures on view, visited the display. He told newspapermen that the Nation's photographers of the Civil War era were fine craftsmen despite the handicap of the wet-plate process and lack of instantaneous exposure.

Mr. Jackson took many early pictures of the West and his photographing of Yellowstone Park influenced Congress to set aside the area as a national park.

Photographers represented in the exhibition are H. C. Barley, Matthew B. Brady, John Carbutt, E. S. Curtis, H. A. Doerr, Alex Gardner, John K. Hillers, W. H. Illingworth, Mr. Jackson, H. G. Kaiser, T. H. O'Sullivan, Simeon Schwemberger and Ben Whittick.

Collect Defense Bond As Fine in Conway, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, S. C.—At a recent session of the city recorder's court, Mayor Carl L. Busbee sentenced a defendant to pay a fine of $18.75 with a defense bond.

A member of the county defense board, the mayor has let it be known that defense bonds are good in his court, and many defendants in the future should be prepared to pay their fines in this

Formula for Victory: Men and Machines

Wide World

How America's Armed Forces Are Learning to Care for the Vital Weapons of War

As important as the front lines, as important as the far-flung battle areas of skies are the factories and ordnance plants where the United States's essential weapons of war are made and serviced. Without these factories and plants and without the men who work in them there would be no front lines, no bulwarks against the encroachments of tyranny and aggression. Upper left: A class in electric welding at the Army Ordnance Center at Aberdeen, Md., where 7,000 mechanic soldiers learn the rudiments of ordnance maintenance every 13 weeks. Upper right: An Army training class learns about 155mm. guns. Center left: Trainees in the care of tanks and other armored vehicles practice tank assembly. Right center: Brig. Gen. Julian S. Hatcher, commanding officer of the Aberdeen Ordnance training center. Lower left: A 1,000-pound demolition bomb and two 100-pound fragmentation bombs are given a test installation on a Navy dive bomber at the Douglas Aircraft factory in El Segundo, Calif. Lower right: Students at Aberdeen discover the intricacies of a 20mm. gun.

F. B. I. Jails 60 More Aliens In 31 Pacific Coast Cities

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents detained additional prisoners today after the most far-flung drive in several weeks against possible "fifth columnists" in Northern California.

Latest figures were more than 60 aliens arrested in raids on 31 cities. Members of two Japanese secret societies were the particular objects in the roundup.

F. B. I. men moved as the Army worked out details of a new order, to be issued soon, that will clear aliens and American-Japanese from certain prohibited military areas in California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

The Army already has established two reception centers for evacuees in Southeastern California, one in the Owens River Valley, and another alongside the Colorado River in the Parker Dam-Blythe district.

The Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Headquarters said that evacuation plans would attempt to minimize the disruption of normal life among both those required to move and those remaining in the affected regions.

"The Pacific Coast program is proceeding along American lines, in accordance with Gen. John L. DeWitt's plan of tempering stern military necessity with every practicable safeguard for individual and property rights," the Army stated.

Inside the resettlement areas, the Army said, evacuees will be allowed to live with a "minimum of restraint."

Women to Farm

LOS ANGELES, March 7 (AP)—Immediate mobilization of women's and children's labor battalions is necessary to carry on farm work to be stopped with the mass evacuation of Japanese from California, a House Committee studying national defense migration was told.

Harold J. Ryan, Los Angeles County Commissioner of Agriculture, testified that many women's groups had volunteered for farm work and that every available source of labor probably would be needed to prevent an acute shortage of various crops, particularly vegetables.

Boy Scout groups, school children, "Oakies" who have proved themselves ready to take up a new type of farming here, and others not needed in defense industry should be offered opportunity to help out in the emergency, Mr. Ryan asserted.

The Committee heard Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles and Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California testify that mass evacuation of Japanese from Army-specified combat zones was an urgent necessity. Both termed selective evacuation as impractical.

Governor Olson criticized the unwillingness of authorities in inland California counties and adjoining states to accept evacuated Japanese and said the Army should send the Japanese where it wished.

Mayor Bowron who had expressed concern over reports—since confirmed by Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt of the Western Defense Command — that the Owens Valley would be the site of an internment camp, asserted:

"We have been somewhat exercised as to where these people were to be located with respect to our water supply. The arrangement prpposed is not the arrangement we would like to see, but we feel it is our part to be good soldiers and bow to the inevitable gracefully. We are going to give full cooperation."

New Mexican Raids

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 7 (AP)—Federal agents and State officers in a series of continuing raids made heavy seizures of contraband and rounded up a large but undisclosed number of German, Italian, and Japanese enemy aliens in the Albuquerque area.

Raiding parties were under the supervision of D. A. Bryce, F. B. I. special agent.

Included in the contraband were a large number of firearms, including high-powered rifles and a sawed-off shotgun, short-wave radio receivers, cameras of various makes, one United States Army uniform, ammunition, fascist literature, maps of strategic areas, and a citation for bravery issued in the Ethiopian War and accompanied by a photograph of Benito Mussolini.

Priority Control Of Costs Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 7—The New Jersey Taxpayers' Association has sent a personal appeal to every member of Congress urging the establishment of a priorities control system to prevent "useless, nondefense expenditures in government."

"The folks back home," said the message, "want to know that every member of Congress and through him each administrator of the Federal Government has sighted the objective of ultimate victory and is steering a straight and true course toward that objective.

"This course must avoid the shoals of waste and extravagance in governmental operation which bar the way to victory. Every member of Congress, every governmental official has a clearly defined job of guarding every dollar in taxes, bonds and other contributions of citizens so that not a single penny is lost from the single-purposed, all-important objective—winning the war."

Dreiser Says Nation Is 'Thumbtwaddling'

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7 (AP)—Theodore Dreiser says he can't see what has produced in America "this complacency, this attitude that we can monkey around and win" the war.

"We're due for a grand slam in our faces," the novelist said in an interview Thursday night. "I can see no results for our expenditures. I'd like to see us heat up a little.

Mr. Dreiser said America had laid a procession of goose eggs across the country and "some day they'll hatch into the full realization that we are the greatest race of thumbtwaddlers on earth."

He said "so far we seem to think we're just toddling along to save England, but we'd better get the idea, and get it quick, that we're in it to save ourselves, our way of life and, if we hold anything dear, to save that, too."

1942 American Mother? Nominations Close Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Nominations for the American Mother of 1942 will close on March 31, and election of an outstanding woman to represent all mothers during the year beginning Mother's Day will take place on April 9, the Golden Rule Foundation, of No. 60 East Forty-second Street, announced here.

The Foundation annually sponsors "The Golden Rule Way to Observe Mother's Day," the chief feature of which is the inauguration of the American Mother.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN WANTED
for helping in work on dairy farm. We desire someone not liable for draft service, preferably one interested in Christian Science and single, who would prefer to live with Christian Scientists in a clean, warm, homelike atmosphere on a 500 acre farm situated on Lake Champlain, Franklin County, Vermont. We would gladly hear from a right-minded man who enjoys doing his full share of the work. Write or call the STILPHEN FARM, Lake Shore Road, R. F. D., Swanton, Vermont.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ATHLETIC DIRECTOR for coaching women's sports in four-year college; available for vacancy next school year. Christian Scientist required. Box W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—NURSE for school infirmary beginning June 15. Hospital training desirable. Christian Scientist required. Box R-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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Local Classified

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FOR SALE—Large 8-room house corner 75x100. High elevation, modern, school 1 block, synagogue 2 blocks, subway 7 minutes; all facilities. MRS. F. W. SCHULER, 7204 44th Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—15 minutes' walk from station, near schools, 6-room Colonial, oil heat, attractive setting; accepted street; $7000. Tel. BIGelow 5069 after 11 a. m.

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advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

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(Continued)

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WANTED—Lady under 40 to share Back Bay apartment; private bath. Telephone Ken. 6669 (Boston).

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WANTED—One or two rooms and kitchenette furnished; Brookline, Mass., preferred; good references. Aspinwall 1333.

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AVAILABLE beginning April 1st, office space, and the part-time services of an accountant-secretary, in a small office in a modern building, downtown Boston. GILES SMITH, Architect; Cap. 7160.

OFFICES WANTED

Christian Science Practitioner desires to share office in Boston. Afternoons or full time. Box W-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Business lady will rent room like your own home; weekdays Hub 1557, Sun. Com. 7822; Hemenway on Forsyth St.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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NURSE or general maid, responsible, used to caring for young child and cooking for small family in country; good wages for full-time work or week end. Phone collect Dover 263 (Mass.).

SECRETARY WANTED—Must be alert, accurate, experienced; member of Christian Science church. To secure interview, write fully stating experience, age, church affiliation. Write Box M-5, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE, exp. realty mgr., sales, single, middle-aged, go anywhere, congenial home; seeks any offers. Box A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARDENER, Scotch, experienced, desires position on private estate; married; no children; driving license. Box P-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARDENER, married, private estate experience in all branches, excellent references, wishes position. Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TRUSTWORTHY woman, capable bookkeeper, working knowledge stenography, desires to make good business connection; excellent references; will go anywhere. Box W-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Sealed proposals for constructing a section of highway in the Towns of HARVARD and AYER, DA-WR 7 (1), will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, March 24, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $1000. Minimum wage rates: $1.00, $0.65, and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. March 7, 1942

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Butane Gas Systems

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST **HILL'S** FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery—Shoes—Hose
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

Coulter Hardware AND PAINT CO.
Dupont Paints
Housefurnishings, Crockery
Glassware
Phone 4-2325 1800 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

KELLS PRESS
45 Coral Way
Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
Phone 4-5845

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Halifax Cleaners
Sixteen years in same location
ONE DAY SERVICE
126 Magnolia Avenue
Telephone 373 Daytona Beach, Fla.

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
Barbizon Underthings
Hosiery, neckwear, linens, drapery materials.
150 SOUTH BEACH STREET

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

FORT MYERS

M. M. CORNWELL
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
1127 First Street — Phone 254-R
P. O. Box 745
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FAILING'S
The Home of Good Shoes
1113 First Street
Feature—Dickerson Arch Lock and Arch Relief Shoes, $10.50 up. Red Cross Nurses and Style Patterns, $6.95. Air Step, with the magic sole, $6.50

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

The Coffee Shack
220 Hogan Street
Martha Washington Candies
Delicious Meals 35c—45c

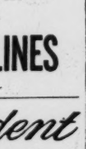
MIAMI

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons



Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-2149

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 7-4919

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. *Tel. 7-9296*
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

EVERGLADES TIRE & BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES — Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532
Free parking while attending church services

Marinda's
Original Handmade and Handpainted Novelties
Gifts and Greeting Cards for Every Occasion. Gifts Wrapped.
1819 Biscayne Boulevard
Opp. Christian Science church

Margaret's
Salon de Beaute
Calumet Building
Ph. 2-5796 20 Northwest Third Ave.

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

BERT'S GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Up-to-Date WATCHES—CLOCKS JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W W BAKER Pres
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Hosea Hardware Company
Formerly
HART HARDWARE COMPANY
611 N. W. 5th Street Phone 3-3551

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

MIAMI BEACH

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign
STEWART'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-5381
"Service as You Like It"

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Sportswear Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns *of Distinction*
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ORLANDO

WALTER MENGES
Clothier to Men
206 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
For correct style and the best quality. Where the newest is shown first.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

SHOP AT
Sears
AND SAVE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
230 MAIN STREET PHONE 2157

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
CUMMER ARCADE
Sarasota — Clearwater

ST. PETERSBURG

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your 'Home-Town Paper'"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Mabel Raquet
SPORTWEAR
Florida Theatre Bldg., St. Petersburg

Southern Dairies *Sealtest*
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591
"Our work will please you"

ASF **RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY**
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

ANNE JOHNSON SHOPPE
Featuring Lily of France Corsets
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 15 and Junior Misses
532 1st Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Suwannee Hotel BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Owner and Manager
122 Fifth St. North
Phone 6996
"Our service pleases particular patrons"

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

annan's
MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST. NORTH

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
346 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

FLORIDA

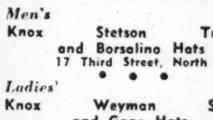
ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-630 Fourth Street, North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

LADIES' APPAREL



McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street, North
• • •
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida — *346 Central Avenue*

DIAMONDS SILVER WATCHES FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat
232 Second St., North

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187
Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 8064 or 56-115

Fertilizers, Feeds, Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies
SPAULDING'S
1921 Fifth Avenue South
Phone 7516

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

TAMPA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 989 8TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

SAVE AT *Sears* in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
127 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● Country Road and Sunset Avenue

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

WINTER HAVEN

Carroll Smith HARDWARE
"The Friendly Store"
A Complete Line of Sherwin-Williams Paints

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0430 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Weinstock's INC. ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

Hillyer C. Warlick
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SHOES
for the Entire Family
THE MACON SHOE CO.
The Store Where Quality Counts

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
No Job Too Small—Each and Every One
DIAL 3-5191

SEE NEXT PAGE

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö Baltzarsgatan 32
In Goteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4
BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

WATCHES
for Sports—Business—Dress
E. SCHÖNI, Aarau
7 Vordere Vorstadt.

BASEL

W&S LEINEN
BEST LINEN for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Freistrasse 11 Jos Tschan
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

WEISS-BÄNTELI
Schirmegeschäft
Spalenberg — Nadelberg
Tel. 4.03.20 (Umbrellas)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

Metzgerei und Wursterei
A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60
Tel. 2.15.65 (Butcher)

HETTINGER
Carpets — Linoleum
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 2.48.71

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Streitgasse 3 Tel. 2.83.99

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

Jaermann—Furniture
Simple and exclusive style—best Workmanship—Framing
Nauenstrasse 32 (S. B. B.) Tel. 4.82.79

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

First-Class Records and Apparatus
Music House
Müller & Schade
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 31 (Bakery)

Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Stationery Shop
J. MORGANTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

WHAT IS Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Brunnenfeldstrasse 21.

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

SONDEREGGER
UHREN GOLD SILBER
9 Barenplatz 9 Bern
Tel. 2.2.94.50 Mürren
(WATCHES)

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Schuhhaus Schneider
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität: Prothos

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

MANICURE
Louise Kisslig
Spitalgasse 29 Tel. 2.94.99

E. HELLER-SICKERT
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

Grocery Shop
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tavelweg 38
KOLONIALWAREN CONSERVEN
WERNLI BISCUITS

GEBR. MEYERHOFER & SOHN
Gipser- und Malergeschäft
Altenbergstrasse 84 Telephon 36.014
(PAINTER)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Bakery—Confectionery
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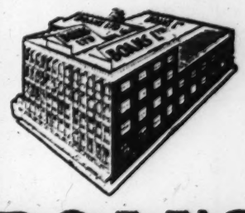

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation: I the LORD will hasten it in his time.—ISA. 60:22

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. The President divided the U. S. Army into three basic units: (1) ground forces; (2) air forces; (3) supply service. Each division will be under a commanding general.

2. Sen. Elbert D. Thomas, (D), Utah.

3. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, declared that "not a single pound" of crude rubber will be available for ordinary civilians.

4. This proposed highway to provide an overland route from the United States through Canada to Alaska has been approved by the Joint American-Canadian Defense Board, and construction will be started soon, according to Secretary of War Stimson.

5. The British attack on the Paris industrial suburbs last Tuesday night was termed one of the most destructive air raids of the war and a serious blow to Nazi production in Occupied France.

6. (1) To wipe out organized religion or at least to make it an impotent factor in Norwegian life. (2) To incorporate Norway bodily into the Reich and end its existence as a nation.

7. England: a new salvage order makes the burning of paper or cardboard a punishable offense. Exceptions permit use of a little paper to kindle fires.

8. The Italian High Command has claimed that its submarines operating off the U. S. coast have sunk 27,204 tons of shipping.

9. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. when he announced the need of $7,600,000,000 in new income and excise revenues.

10. 6,000,000

Plastic Cars

An analysis of automobile requirements shows that 245 parts now made of metal apparently could be made equally well from molded plastics.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

GOOD CHILDREN, SIS LECTURED ME SHOULD BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD NOW THERE SHE GOES COMPLAINING THOUGH I HAVENT SAID A WORD

Hobby Nobbing

By Irving Bacchus

Anything collected around your house besides dust? Collecting is America's most famous hobby—scores of hobbydom's exciting episodes have been unraveled by sharp-eyed collectors whose adventures demand a combination of the vigors expended in mountain climbing, hare-and-hounds and sword swinging.

Vigorous young Americans relish autograph hunting. These energetic hobbyists think nothing of nocturnal vigils, trans-city chases in big name pursuance. Eleanor Pogwist, Hollywood nurse, specialized on the scrawlings of state governors. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie enjoys the milder diversion of autograph collecting. Her famous guests sign table cloths and the autographs are expertly embroidered.

Most popular collectors desideratum? Ten million Americans prefer postage stamps—one avid hobbyist paid $40,000 for a stamp whose face value would carry this newspaper from Yankton to Yonkers. Antiques, books, coins, relics, firearms are other articles boasting enormous followings.

New England is the antique lover's paradise. In this happy hunting ground women seek china, dolls, needlecraft, pottery, old linens and lace. Men prefer iron, brass and pewter treasures generally. Furniture attracts hobbyists of both sexes. The Buckeye State is prominent as a gun collectors' habitat. Interested in weapons that shoot and hobbyists who shoot them is the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association.

Inexpensive bits high on the popularity ladder include match covers, ceramic articles, pictures, shells, spoons and clippings. Scrapbooking is an American favorite. Want an insight into your philosophy? Collect poems, editorials, short articles which express your sentiment. At year's end you'll be surprised how clearly your philosophy has been outlined by this interesting diversion.

There's no limit to collectors' ingenuity. A group of enthusiastic Ohio rail fans purchased a 27-ton interurban car as a memo of that vanishing mode of transportation. Remember the old-fashioned coin bank? Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., of Connecticut seeks these quaint thrift-teasers which perform odd tasks for coins. One bank, owned by a New Yorker, repeats the William Tell act—the coin popping an apple from the youngster's head.

Collecting elephant tail hairs is the hobby of a Hartford, Conn. circus fan. Campaign buttons, antique auto accessories, pencils, postcards, bells, bottles and menus constitute desiderata of other hobbyists. What do people collect?

"Anything portable," is the best answer.

Sir Walter Scott, that charming Scottish bard, spoke the sentiment of a true hobbyist when he asserted, "I quarrel with no man's hobby"; but those contemplating joining the collectors' ranks might consider these tips: Select something of lasting interest. Don't collect for mere sake of acquisition. Will it add to your knowledge or increase your appreciation of life? Those are marks of the more enjoyable collections.

DEFENSE STAMPS
EVERYBODY'S COLLECTING THESE
OUR BOY SCOUTS HAVE A NEW HOBBY COLLECTING FOR VICTORY
GENERAL MacARTHUR AND HIS BOYS ARE DOING A LITTLE COLLECTING OF THEIR OWN IN THE PHILIPPINES

Our cartoonist portrays a few "hobbies" essential to our war effort.

One-Fifth of Food

Milk and cream represent about 20% of the food consumed annually by the average American, says the Milk Industry Foundation.

Expensive Stop

Railroad researchers estimate the cost of stopping a modern streamliner at $1.69.

Daily Quotation

SNOBBERY is the pride of those who are not sure of their position.—BERTON BRALEY.

In Lighter Vein

Trained

Commuter: "Well, I'll tell you, Jones, I wear the trousers in my home."

Jones: "Yes, but I notice that right after dinner you wear an apron over them."

Candid Comments

Some people believe anything you tell them—if you whisper it.

You'll never stumble on anything good while sitting down.

—Rays of Sunshine.

To Whom?

Tommy: "What's the matter? Has your girl turned you down?"

Pilot: "Yes, I haven't heard from her for a week."

Tommy: "I thought she said she would write every day?"

Pilot: "Yes, but she didn't say to whom."—Exchange.

Relative Matter

William Jennings Bryan, on one of his many campaign tours, delivered a stirring address in a small town in Texas. The populace cheered for many minutes. One young woman, carried away by the excitement, dashed up to the stage and asked to kiss him. Politely, Bryan declined the offer.

"Now why did you do that?" demanded the campaign manager when he had cornered the orator backstage. "These people will resent your attitude."

"Well," shrugged Bryan, after a glance at his wife, who was with the party, "I shall be in Texas only a few days, but I intend to be with Mrs. Bryan the rest of my life."

—Milwaukee Journal

London Opinion

"Is it something I've said?"

Wide World

Uniforms on the "Factory Front"

The soldier on the factory front, like his comrade in arms at the fighting front, plays a vital role in modern total war, in which an injured workman, like a wounded soldier, represents a loss of manpower to the nation involved. These Douglas Aircraft Company employees are garbed against their occupational hazards. To guard his breathing, the spray painter puts on a special nose-mask; the plant protection fireman encases himself in flame-proof asbestos; the welder, sandblaster, and "cold-room" research man all wear spectacular headgear and garments; the man working on high steel jigs dons a crash-proof military helmet to deflect bolts and tools carelessly dropped from above.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What changes were made to streamline the United States Army?

2. Who made the following statement? "When I say, 'Let's bomb Japan,' I say it with a conviction backed by 35 years' acquaintance with the country and its people. Japan must be beaten on her home grounds."

3. Just how much rubber will be available for new tires and retreads on passenger automobiles owned by ordinary civilians?

4. What is the latest status on the long projected highway to Alaska?

5. What recent air raids were described as the most damaging aerial assaults of the war?

6. Germany appears to be pressing two basic objectives in its conquest of Norway. What are they?

7. What country now makes it a punishable offense to burn or destroy paper or cardboard?

8. Have Italian submarines been operating off the United States coast?

9. By whom and under what circumstances was the following statement made? "War is never cheap, but it is a million times cheaper to win than lose."

10. It is estimated that there are 500,000 women now employed in U. S. war industries. To what total can this figure be expanded, according to Miss Mary Anderson, Director of U. S. Women's Bureau?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Daily Anecdote

General Lee's Idea

During the first commencement exercises of Washington College after General Lee became its President, a dozen young men delivered flowery orations, heavily interspersed with flattering allusions to their President, the General. The latter became more and more restless as the speeches droned on. Finally he leaned over anxiously and asked Professor Allen how many more budding orators were scheduled to hold forth. "There will be four more, General," Professor Allen assured him. General Lee hitched his chair a bit closer to whisper, "As a personal favor, Professor Allen, don't you suppose you could arrange it for all four to speak at once?"

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: A luxury is something you don't need but which you want more than something you do need.

Detroit News: Being so happy about the whole thing, perhaps Donald Duck would like to pay our tax, also.

A "Dodo" Gets a Letter

Dayton, Ohio

More than a hint of homesickness was evident in two letters received one week by former working associates of a young bank teller who is now a "dodo" (student) at a United States Army flying field. The young man's concentrated weeks of study toward his cadet status at Randolph Field also marked his first prolonged absence from home and friends.

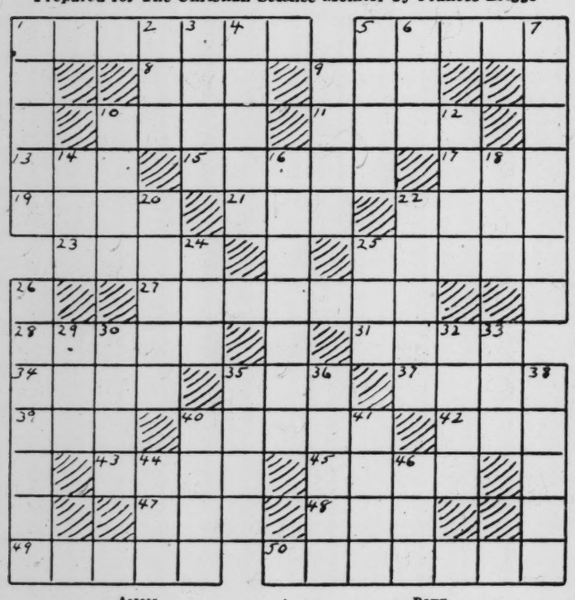
The two bank workers conferred briefly, then put into circulation a "round-robin" letter from all the bank employees, which resulted in eight full pages of scribbled greetings and news from home.

When the letter was shown to the head of the bank and its cause for being written was explained, the busy man exclaimed: "No, I won't add my hello. I'll sit down and write G— a good, long letter myself. I remember once when I was away at preparatory school, I got so homesick they had to send for my mother. I'll do my best to cheer the boy by writing him right away."

Much gratitude was expressed by the young flier for the simple gesture of friendship made by his friends.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Micawber's first name in "David Copperfield"?
5—What Greek sculptor flourished about 450 B. C.?
8—Age.
9—Female of the hare is what?
10—A pulviometer measures what?
11—In Browning's poem, what creatures shrieked and squeaked "in fifty different sharps and flats"?
13—Game of checkers is played by how many persons?
15—What is a stunted tree called?
17—Cry made by the raven.
19—If you were in Springfield, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Zanesville?
21—What largely replaces potato as staple food in tropical climates?
22—What is a thick, densely branched shrub?
23—What is suffix signifying "skin"?
25—What city of Florida is a noted winter resort?
27—James Hilton gained fame as what (pl.)?
28—"He who follows the —— has many companions."
31—Who was one of the chief Egyptian divinities?
34—To make a noise resembling cry of a wild beast.
35—A gratuity is what?
37—Tones of what musical instrument are reedy and penetrating?
39—In golf, a score of one stroke on a hole is what?
40—Who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfer in "Our Mutual Friend"?
42—In what country would Hindustani be spoken (abbr.)?
43—What African river is mentioned by Shakespeare?
45—Taverns.
47—What is a linear measure of 5½ yards?
48—Single unit.
49—The Scarecrow in Frank Baum's well-known tale is stuffed with what?
50—What is first name of Benet, American poet and novelist?

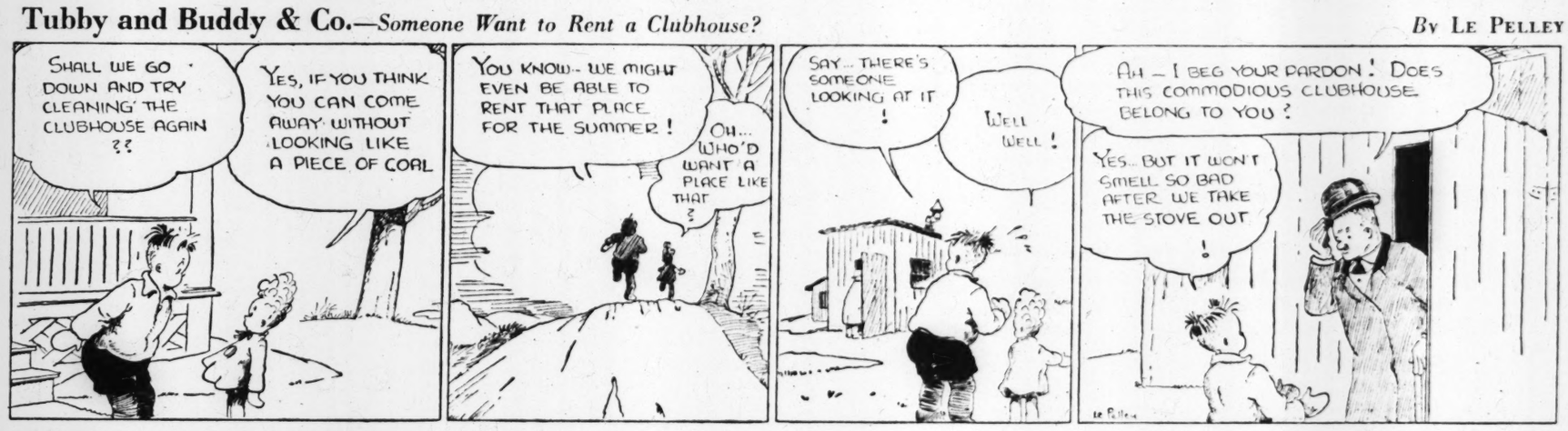
Down

1—If you emulated Sherwood Anderson, you would do what?
2—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
3—What plant has sword-shaped leaves and showy flowers?
4—Who is a feminine character in "Oliver Twist"?
5—In Bible times, what land was east of the Dead Sea?
6—Still.
7—What is an Arctic cetacean?
9—A tom-tom is what?
10—What "by any other name would smell as sweet"?
12—What is covering which floats on a stagnant pool?
14—Soft mass.
16—Who painted the Sistine Madonna?
18—What is a small snake of Egypt?
20—Dragnet is what?
22—Who sings role of Bartholo in "Barber of Seville"?
24—Mire.
25—What prefix means "three"?
26—What name has become a synonym for a bosom friend?
29—What is a fabulous bird of "Arabian Nights"?
30—Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton was better known as —— Meredith, poet.
32—What wading bird is found in warm regions of both hemispheres?
33—What is relationship of Fleance to Banquo in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"?
35—Would you sail, wear, or feed a chaus?
36—Mary Ann Evans became famous under what name?
38—Who is hero of Goldsmith's ballad "The Hermit"?
40—What do you call the spouting of a whale?
41—What was first name of Shakespeare's wife?
44—Man's name.
46—What is a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Someone Want to Rent a Clubhouse?*

By Le Pelley


SHALL WE GO DOWN AND TRY CLEANING THE CLUBHOUSE AGAIN ??
YES, IF YOU THINK YOU CAN COME AWAY WITHOUT LOOKING LIKE A PIECE OF COAL
YOU KNOW - WE MIGHT EVEN BE ABLE TO RENT THAT PLACE FOR THE SUMMER !
OH... WHO'D WANT A PLACE LIKE THAT ?
SAY... THERE'S SOMEONE LOOKING AT IT !
WELL WELL !
AH — I BEG YOUR PARDON ! DOES THIS COMMODIOUS CLUBHOUSE BELONG TO YOU ?
YES... BUT IT WON'T SMELL SO BAD AFTER WE TAKE THE STOVE OUT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And I Thought I Was Doing a Grand Job!*

By Rodgers

This afternoon I noticed the Boss sitting on the beach pulling sand up over his legs—
"Here, let me help you!" I wagged—
And boy, I could have had him covered in no time at all!
But, shucks, he seemed to prefer doing the job all by himself!

The Adventures of Waddles—*What Goes On There?*

By The Hagers

"MY NEW ATTRACTION, DUCK, COME TRY,— A FERRIS WHEEL. WE TOUCH THE SKY!"
"NO THANK YOU, WEASEL. I'LL STAY DOWN; I'M DUE RIGHT NOW IN JINGLE TOWN.
JINGLE! IT HAS A JOLLY RING DO THEY HAVE BELLS ON EVERYTHING?"
"IT'S NOT THAT SIMPLE. DON'T LOSE HEART," CRIED WEASEL. "YOU SEEM PRETTY SMART."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Labor Policy

Various events press upon the United States Government for the formulation of a specific war-time labor policy.

Among these is the continuance of occasional strikes in defense industries, not numerous stoppages but injurious ones.

Meanwhile, unions which enroll many thousands of workers in the steel and automotive industries demand an increase in wages and the union shop.

Reaction to this situation is seen in agitation for suspension of the forty-hour law, even though this movement was checked by a heavy vote in the House of Representatives.

Rural interests at the same time ask why President Roosevelt flatly opposes their measures to boost farm prices yet does not endorse the placing of a ceiling over wages.

Perhaps one reason is that the Administration would rather have only one fight on its hands at a time. Another may be that it hopes to succeed in putting a brake on wage increases through the new War Labor Board.

These subjects cannot be entirely segregated from one another, for rising wages incite farm demands and farm prices affect cost of living. Likewise, the speed and cost of military production are affected by controversies over the open and closed shop or by overtime payments under the forty-hour law.

A definite attitude on the part of the Government toward these subjects must shortly be established if war effort is to flourish. The War Labor Board recently deferred a decision on the Phelps Dodge smelter workers' case until "an authoritative national policy is enunciated respecting the matter." This surely implied that the Board or Congress must soon take a position.

William M. Leiserson, member of the National Labor Relations Board, said two weeks ago that, "War production will be impeded unless broad policies are determined in advance and people may know what to expect in the way of compulsory union membership or wage adjustments in relation to the cost of living."

With respect to these subjects The Christian Science Monitor submits for consideration the following recommendations as embodying a course of policy appropriate to the occasion:

(1) For the duration of the war, demands for a change in open or closed shop status should be the subject only of voluntary negotiation or arbitration, not of any strike or lockout, and should not be considered except where a clear showing can be made of exceptional circumstances.

(2) Wage increases should be granted only after definite evidence exists that an increase in cost of living has taken place, not in anticipation of such a rise; and account should be taken of the fact that fuller hours of employment add materially to weekly earnings.

(3) Working hours should be sufficient to accomplish the maximum potential of war production. Whether, in order to achieve this and at the same time keep costs of production reasonable, it is necessary to suspend the forty-hour law and its requirement of time and a half for overtime is a matter for expert determination.

(4) Restrictions on strikes should, if necessary, be enforced by loss of bargaining rights under the Wagner Act.

(5) Labor-and-management councils should be set up in defense plants so that recommendations of labor for the speeding of production would be assured a hearing, but these should be consultative and not assume the functions of management.

The patriotism of the great body of labor, organized or unorganized, in America is unquestioned and unquestionable. With a few exceptions the good intention of most of its leaders has appeared in their efforts to acquaint the rank and file with the nature of the national crisis. We believe that the common sense of a program along the lines described will commend itself to those who recognize that some renunciation on the part of all is necessary in order to win the war.

Good-By, Old Mug

The modern barber shop, dressed in mirrors, chromium, white tile, and lithographed calendars, lacks one decorative touch that still would warm the hearts of many old-timers. That is the rack on the wall filled with gold-lettered shaving mugs belonging to the substantial citizens of the town.

Yet now the State of Missouri, according to dolorous news from Jefferson City, is starting out to remove from the hand of the barber—at least in cities of more than 20,000 population—even the one inconspicuous cup in which he swishes a lather brush over a round cake of soap. The mug and brush may give way to electric lather mixers.

If that is the trend of progress in barber shops perhaps the man who shaves himself must after all, sooner or later, succumb to the gadgetry of electric whisker-whiskers just as he has laid aside the straight-edge razor and strop for a safety razor and possibly brushless cream. Has anybody got an old mustache cup to trade for a slightly cracked shaving mug?

A Sales Tax?

Faced with the prospect of having to double the personal income taxes of several hundred thousand Americans already paying a great deal more than last year, Congress reportedly is looking around for some alternative to the program advanced by the Treasury.

One such course, some have urged, would be to impose a general sales tax. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, restated the major argument against a sales tax when he said, "It bears disproportionately on the low income groups whose incomes are spent almost wholly on consumer goods."

The disparate burden on low incomes would be an almost conclusive objection in peace time. In war there may be a feeling that something of the sort is needed to draw off purchasing power at the bottom so that it will not bid for civilian goods as against military production. The Treasury may assert, however, that its present extended list of excise taxes applies to nearly all luxury or semi-luxury products and is better designed to tap unusual increments of income than a sales tax.

Another course discussed in place of raising so sharply the percentage rates on personal incomes is to lower the exemptions and so bring in a large number of additional taxpayers. This broadening of the base has general merits but it has been carried out to a considerable degree in reductions for each of the last two years. Moreover, it affects the middle-range incomes just as directly as an increase of rates.

If any reduction of exemptions comes about, it probably would be wise to treat all collections from income below the present exemptions as a loan to the Government rather than as taxes. Apart from some such compulsory savings plan, a consideration of the possible substitutes may not unreasonably turn Congress back to the Treasury plan.

Java—American Defeat

Quite possibly the American people should be more aroused over Java than they were over Pearl Harbor. In both cases American failures lost opportunities to shorten the war in the Pacific. At Pearl Harbor, naval and military slackness was excused somewhat by citizens who were also surprised by enemy treachery. In Java—and Japanese success there may eventually cost America more than Pearl Harbor—failure comes after months of warning.

Moreover, the American people—who could understand some of the difficulties about relieving the Philippines but were frank to say Britain should have done more for Singapore—have been living in daily expectation that America would do better in Java. It is cold comfort now, except to Australia, to hear that large American forces are on the way. Nor does it improve American patience to hear that the Dutch suffered severe naval losses but get from their own Navy only a pleasing story—several days delayed—about plane victories "west of the Gilberts" instead of facts about what the Navy did off Java.

Java had to depend chiefly on American help. Allowing for all that was done in Macassar Strait and off Bali, American naval and military forces have failed to give the Dutch the air and sea support required to save a vital base for the United Nations. According to Mr. Harsch, our correspondent on the ground, a few more planes and men might have turned the balance.

Observers who knew that transports left California more than two months ago had expected, after the Philippines were blocked, that large American forces would turn up in Java. Now comes information from Washington indicating that there simply was not enough interest, resourcefulness, imagination, determination or co-ordination to do the job. Possibly judgment should be withheld until more of the story is disclosed. But, for the sake of future victories, Americans would do well to count Java as a defeat which might have been prevented.

Our Readers Say—

Pétain and the Trials at Riom

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whenever catastrophes occur in the life of a nation, whether or not accompanied by a change of government, there regularly appears the same phenomenon: courts are set up to decide by legal procedure who was responsible for the catastrophe. And the curious thing is that the inquiry, though always set up with sweeping terms of reference, actually does nothing of the sort, but rather sets out to answer a quite different question, namely: to what extent can certain individuals, already chosen as scapegoats, be held responsible for what has happened.

It is clear, however, that such a question generally cannot be answered on purely legal grounds. The problem is, as a matter of necessity, essentially a political one. And no judge, however carefully chosen and competent as a jurist, therefore will be able entirely to escape from the political consequences of his verdict. Witness the judgments of the Hague Court of International Justice, whose members voted along lines of nationality.

The case against Daladier, Blum, Gamelin, and two others, now being tried at Riom, falls in this category of political trials. It has, moreover, a particular flavor of its own. For in actual fact it is in the most immediate sense the trial of Pétain himself.

What caused the catastrophe and therefore the present court proceedings is, of course, the military defeat of France. And who could have been responsible for a military defeat of the particular kind France has suffered if not those responsible for providing the equipment of the French army in guns, tanks, and airplanes? It so happens that Pétain was Commander in Chief of the Army from 1923 to 1931; that he was Inspector of Defense from 1931 to 1934; and that, from Hitler's rise to power right up to February, 1939 (six months before the present war broke out), he was president of the Commission of National Defense. If the real purpose of the trial was to determine the responsibilities for the catastrophe, Maréchal Pétain himself would have to be one of the defendants.

That Pétain, in ordering the Riom trial, cannot, in these circumstances, have been moved exclusively by his own political desires is fairly obvious.

It shows to what extent Pétain has lost his own freedom of action, and it makes it even more incredible that this country, engaged in a death struggle for democracy, should find it necessary and expedient to continue in the appearance of "cordial relations" with an obvious Hitler puppet.

The commonly assumed reason for this peculiar attitude toward the Vichy "government" is, of course, the fear that Vichy might, if angered, put the French fleet at the service of France's invaders. But it is a question whether the power of that fleet is not very much greater in this political rôle than it would be in naval action against those units of the United Nations fleet whose primary function is now to stand ready for that eventuality.

HASTA

Belmont, Mass.

To Outlaw Force and Agression

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What if, in the past, nations, including our own, have acquired new territory by force and aggression? This is the twentieth, not the sixteenth or even the nineteenth century. I cannot take, or attempt to take, at the point of a revolver any possessions of my wealthier neighbors without suffering arrest and long-term imprisonment. A world organization, with a world police force, is needed to enforce a similar legal code when nations commit similar acts.

Brookline, Mass. W. B. S.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Not Putting First Things First

Town Meetin'

Town Meeting Day is a red-letter date in New England. Millions of men and women, boys and girls, look ahead to it. The quality that gives excitement, humor, and pathos to the day's business is the personal element. Everyone knows his neighbors!

The Town Warrant is posted ahead of time. The regular articles of business are known to all. The Moderator often reads it again or has it read as the meeting opens.

In New England towns the contest of the day usually develops over the election of the Road Agent. There's a good reason for this. The Road Agent gets his living from the job. There's no other elective office in most communities that compares with it. The Selectmen may earn a hundred or two; the Welfare Agent may earn a similar amount. The Tax Collector earns several hundred, perhaps, but experience has taught the Yankees that the Tax Collector has to spend to earn. He has to use his car to chase over town to collect! The job that really pays is the one that has no operating expense! All net income! If a man earns $500 from collecting taxes but has expenses of $250 he would better run for Selectman and earn a hundred or two without working so hard!

The Road Agent battle is usually between the incumbent and one new candidate. The town takes sides; there's plenty of quiet, undercover electioneering ahead of time. A $1,500 or $2,000 job in a small town is frequently the best job in the community. It rates ahead of the minister's and school principal's! And since motorists insist on complete snow removal through the winter months, the job has grown more valuable year by year!

* * *

A subject that involves money is usually the one that gets the oratory. If someone wants to extend the electric light lines, or build a new piece of improved road, his fellow citizens smell a larger tax bill! And tax bills mean something in communities where cash incomes are often counted in the hundreds.

One of the fertile sources of a good fight is a proposal to increase expenses for the schools. Many rural residents don't hold with modern goings-on. Last year, in a small New Hampshire town, a farmer of three score years and ten made one of the best speeches the writer has heard on education. He was talking to the point of building a gymnasium for the local school. After this solid farmer had commented bluntly on the failings of modern education, he closed with words to this effect. "It don't make sense to me. The Army throws out half our young men and we've got more gymnasiums in this country than ever before. You and I walked a mile or two to school and it didn't hurt us a bit. Now we spend money to hire busses to carry children to school so they won't be too tired to take their gymnasium exercises!"

* * *

Part of the fun of Town Meeting Day is the social side. Families see each other for visits. At noon, the Ladies' Sewing Circle or the Women's Club, or the Grange serves a baked bean dinner.

After dinner comes that pleasant article in the Warrant: To transact any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

This gives every citizen his chance! Some one wants to build a new bandstand; another feels the town should underwrite a new town history; a third wants to send a petition to Congress that Presidents' wives shall never speak in public.

Town Meeting, worthy successor to the Mayflower Compact, is a way free men have chosen to govern themselves "for the general Good."

HAYDN S. PEARSON

North . . South . . East . . West

Looking Farther Forward

By Frank L. Perrin

Accredited forecasters, as well as amateur prognosticators, self-styled prophets of things to come, have all, perforce, reached that uncomfortable point where their faulty horoscopes must be recast or be abandoned. It has been an easy and simple undertaking for many well-intentioned and admittedly sincere persons to delineate upon the universal chart a course of uninterrupted progress and prosperity, these to be the rewards bestowed upon the foresighted, the unselfish, brave. There were, betimes, threatening clouds in the horizon. The believers in signs and portents told us that, like the locusts of old, some plague would appear to take from those that which they had refused to share with those who have little.

Prophecy faileth. That which some feared did not come upon us. This confirmed our momentarily disturbed faith in our idealism. And so it was but natural that we of the great democracies paid little or no heed to the boastful threats of those who had the effrontery to teach the doctrine that idealism, no matter what its tangible and appreciable fruits, is an unstable foundation upon which to build. But we of the democracies had built upon it a structure in which we took, and still take, great pride. It is, in fact, a structure which has aroused the envy of those enemies who now would destroy it.

* * *

One who would undertake to analyze and catalogue the causes which led to the outbreak of this war might wisely decide to ignore, as a primal or inciting factor, the hope of destroying democracy's fundamental idealism. It is not the thing propounded in the democratic code that all men are created equal and that the rights of the individual are sacred that incites tyrants to insane hatred and jealousy. Mere theories of constitutional government trouble them not at all. This war is being waged in an effort to destroy what has actually been builded by those who have demonstrated their ability to implement that code practically.

With this important fact realized, or admitted, our horizon is cleared to make possible a farther and a wider look ahead. First of all, it is made imperative that the structure, as well as our idealism, must be preserved and defended. That at once emphasizes the need of sacrifice, both of material things and of human effort. In both of these necessary commodities we are abundantly equipped. These must be given, first as penalties, and second as a premium on the insurance policy pledging eventual safety and sanctuary.

It is the penalty clause that most troubles, perplexes, and, quite naturally, confuses us. We insist that we have not been lax, that we are not unfaithful stewards, that we have guarded well that which we have builded or inherited. But the record is not quite as clear as that. One might turn the pages which have been written in the last two decades and discover many offenses or lapses indictable under a benign or extremely liberal moral or political code. On pages written in ink scarcely dried is a record even more difficult to overlook.

* * *

When peace and sanity come after the last victorious battle has been won by the allied nations, we may all be able to look back upon these recently written pages in our national record and exonerate, at least in some measure, those of our American neighbors who so long persisted in refusing to take the measure of our aggressive enemies. Their professions of loyalty could not be doubted. In extenuation it can be said for them that they would not see, or could not see, that the destruction of civilization's structure in Europe and Africa would not appease the hatred and greed of the pagan overlords while America remained as proof of supremacy of practical idealism. It is because of our lapses, nationally and individually, that the penalty must be exacted.

Today, no matter how praiseworthy the desire, it is difficult, without abiding faith and sincere trust, to look far ahead. Perhaps we should not seek to peer too deeply or look too far. The temptation seems to be to accept at their declared or face value the forecasts and prognostications of columnists, commentators and inspired political prophets. We read avidly and listen intently. Meantime the pendulum of our emotions swings back and forth and our mental barometers rise and fall as clouds appear and disappear.

Is it not reasonable to hope, and hoping to believe, that out of the chaos of fear and worry, of sacrifice and service, of material deprivation and imposed grief and suffering, there will be revealed, in God's good time, that chastened and restored structure which embodies our hopes and which renews and confirms our faith?

The Wide Horizon

Rip Van Winkle Meets Total War

By Robert Powell

LONDON

Imagine a modern Rip Van Winkle, who had been clever enough to sleep solidly through the twenty years between this war and its predecessor. He must have found it hard to believe that he was in the same world as that of the band-playing, troop-marching, hurrahing epoch of 1916-1917. Now in 1942, soldiers thronged every street and place of amusement, every heath and open space, but at the ports there were no obvious embarkations, no flag waving and Tipperary singing.

Was there no enthusiasm anywhere? Had the world grown old? As if to increase his bewilderment, there was a heavy stillness in the cinema into which he followed the crowds through the streets where strange shapes loomed up in the semidarkness. Did this crowd never applaud? Not even when the news reel showed British troops marching into the capital of Persia or doing incredibly brave things in the desert around Tobruk?

* * *

But by far the hardest thing to understand was the change in the daily paper he bought to keep himself up to date with the news. Where were the heavy casualty lists that he always used to study with heavy heart? Our Rip Van Winkle in his more wide-awake days had been a zealous commercial traveler. He always liked to cast a fatherly eye over the advertisements of his firm, one dealing in rubber tires. What was this he saw today? "How to prolong the life of your tires." "Supplies are short. It is in the national interest that you run your tires as long as possible." What a topsy-turvy world, when business houses begged their customers to use as little of their products as they could in the national interest!

A chocolate firm requested its customers to exercise patience if their favorite product was scarce and assured them that the firm was adapting itself, like all other patriotic concerns, to war priority claims.

Another firm in the same line hoped adult customers would never treat their chocolate products as "extras" but as first-rate foodstuffs. Their plain duty, it added, was to see that the children got their fair share first, and then for adults to buy as little as possible, and only when necessary.

In this strange new world the chocolate firms' exhortations, in varying forms, were the substance of almost every advertisement of the popular commodities. Everyone should buy as little as possible in the national interest. Always that refrain!

Of course it was quite natural to find Government notices calling on men and boys to enlist in the various services, but the number of appeals to women was astonishing. Judging by the attractive pictures of girls in khaki and girls in blue, there must be whole armies of women warriors.

The British Railways, in poster and newspaper advertisements, dinned it into people's ears that there was a war on, that people should travel as little as possible, and be considerate in their use of the railway parcel services, because the railways were the "lines behind the lines," and fully occupied in unloading convoys and transporting foodstuffs to every part of the kingdom. Consequently Mr. Citizen should not complain if his train was late or overcrowded.

* * *

Our sleepy Rip, by this time fully awake, had come to the conclusion that whoever was running this war was doing it thoroughly. Not only did the controllers order the amount and variety of food to be eaten, and limit the power of spending in ingenious ways, but they also had the sense to take the country into their confidence, and to educate it directly in the urgent need for economy. They had succeeded in bringing home these lessons to all—to the business houses whose job it used to be to sell the maximum amount, and to the private citizen who now co-operates to buy war bonds, contribute for Spitfires, collect waste paper and metal, and to abstain from spending except where it is absolutely necessary. For those unwilling to co-operate, there was the coupon system which checked the spending of those who had superfluous money and still spent it mainly on themselves. But they were a rapidly decreasing number in view of the economic taxation.

In a flash Rip Van Winkle understood. Here was total war, every citizen working and sacrificing for the national cause, down to the smallest corner of the daily life. Unbelievable, the impossible, a whole nation living as one! Small wonder there was little room for cheers and shouting. That could come later, when the battle was won. For the present, on with the job!

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WORLD AFFAIRS + BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 7, 1942

EACH BUD PROCLAIMS: 'SPRING UNLOCKS THE FLOWERS' *See Page 8*

Walter L. Greene

THE PEOPLE SPOKE AT RIO . . . . . *By Roland Hall Sharp* . . . . . Page Two

REPRESENTATIVES OF 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS GREET U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES

The People Spoke at Rio

By Roland Hall Sharp

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, appealing and confidence-inspiring, made itself heard repeatedly during the Third Consultative Meeting of American Foreign Ministers, where the New World closed ranks to do its part in the struggle of human freedom. Indefinable, yet unmistakable, this voice welled up from the people of America and spoke directly for everyday Brazilians by the thousands. They made the conference their own in a refreshing way. Cynical diplomats and case-hardened observers responded. The great longing of men and women and children for wholehearted action in the right direction unquestionably found voice at Rio's council table and moved America, as well as the world, forward.

In Rio's greatest single achievement—the stand taken by Brazil at the side of the United States and other free peoples—those crowds of Brazilians who brought enthusiasm and verve to the conference were representing their millions of fellow countrymen. President Vargas consistently referred to the popular support behind his decision to break with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis. Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, whose resilient good humor and persuasive conciliation carried the conference over its most dangerous reefs, enjoys tremendous popularity throughout Brazil for his steady work toward the pro-Allied policy that has now prevailed over powerful opposing minorities.

In Rio's greatest single disappointment—the hesitations and reservations of the Argentine Government—it is common knowledge that the Argentine people played no willing part. Like Brazilians, who are lovable as you meet them and learn their qualities of deep humanity, so the Argentine people instinctively have been on the side of the democracies ever since it became clear that Naziism aimed at imposing its will on freemen everywhere. Argentina's vacillations in Rio stemmed from an amazingly complicated political situation at home.

So Rio proved, despite its wrenchings and reservations, that the people of America are united as never before in one great aim. That aim is to remain free. It includes a wholesome American philosophy of "live and let live." Behind this spontaneous and often undefined outlook there is a liberal measure of basic democracy. One of the most encouraging aspects of Rio was its avoidance of the extreme bitterness that might have left indelible stains. Both in attitudes toward external and internal opponents, America lived up to its best traditions of firmness with tolerance.

The final session in Tiradentes Palace came alive with irrespressible expressions of how America feels when uniting to assure the survival of its independence and the more faithful application of its democratic ideals. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles described that session as "the most living thing that has come out of Pan-American relations." It was living because the people made it live. With due respect to the diplomats, that was a dull session until some change of atmosphere occurred, some spontaneous rising of the people into their own, some breaking through into that domed chamber of human qualities that flower in the home but too often are squeezed out and frozen out in the dealings of governments.

Oswaldo Aranha, who is Brazilian of the Brazilians in his approachableness, affability, charm, and common touch, first gave opportunity to forget the oratory and solemnities of a formal closing session. Almost with his first words he released the pent-up emotions of an audience surcharged with awareness of what Rio meant, and would mean, to America and to universal humanity.

As Aranha the man spoke through Aranha the Foreign Minister, faces before him were a study in dramatic contrasts. This writer saw it from a front position immediately to the side of the rostrum.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú of Argentina, whose own Government had walked out on him at a critical moment in the negotiations after he had acted under powers bestowed by that Government, maintained as much dignified detachment as he could manage. Chile's diminutive and explosive Foreign Minister, Juan Bautista Rossetti, sat in silence.

Like a zone of cold water, the Argentine and Chilean delegations extended in a thin line from the center of the floor to the right. All around that zone the temperature rose rapidly as Dr. Aranha, in emotional Portuguese, built toward his climax.

When he announced that Brazil had broken diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan, everyone in the Chamber rose in vigorous applause, except the Argentines and Chileans. They remained seated in frigid silence. Across the face of Señor Rossetti passed an expression hard to fathom, yet it seemed to start with incredulity that Brazil had actually taken the step, and to end with resignation to what this meant for Chile, since the two countries are traditionally linked in their diplomacy.

Had Rio ended there, with the delegations of Chile and Argentina holding aloof from the salvos of enthusiasm even though the people of both countries would have shouted with the rest if they could have been present, Rio would have felt the taste of defeat and division, partial but oppressive. Then it was that America the free, America the tolerant, America the forgiving, asserted itself. America rose higher than any of the measures signed for joint defense of the hemisphere by arms or by economic mobilization.

Before he stopped, Dr. Aranha addressed himself directly to Argentina and Chile. There was no rancor in his tone because those two had nearly spoiled his conference. In fact, he knew it was Chile's conference, for Chile took the initiative in calling it. He spoke to Chile and to Argentina in full confidence that whatever America needed of them, and for them, they would do. It made all the difference between turning toward those unhappy, stony faces, one equally cold, or turning toward them the warmth of Brazilian skies.

Under the glow, and in the contagious enthusiasm which by this time had reached proportions never before heard at a Pan-American meeting, that line of faces lighted somewhat. But America had only begun to speak. And America didn't stop to ask what it wanted to say was on the agenda. America *was* the Agenda.

An unprecedented thing occurred. From the galleries arose a cry for "Mexico, Mexico, Mexico!" Anyone who had attended the sedate closing sessions in Lima, Panama, or Havana, wondered how Rio would deal with this incursion of the people. Dr. Aranha hesitated a moment, then yielded.

The galleries, now joined by some of the more demonstrative delegates, brought Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla to his feet and to the rostrum. Probably it couldn't have happened except in Rio, where the people at Carnival time think nothing of giving vent to their exuberant feelings even if they tie up blocks of streetcars and fill the streets with their dancing and singing.

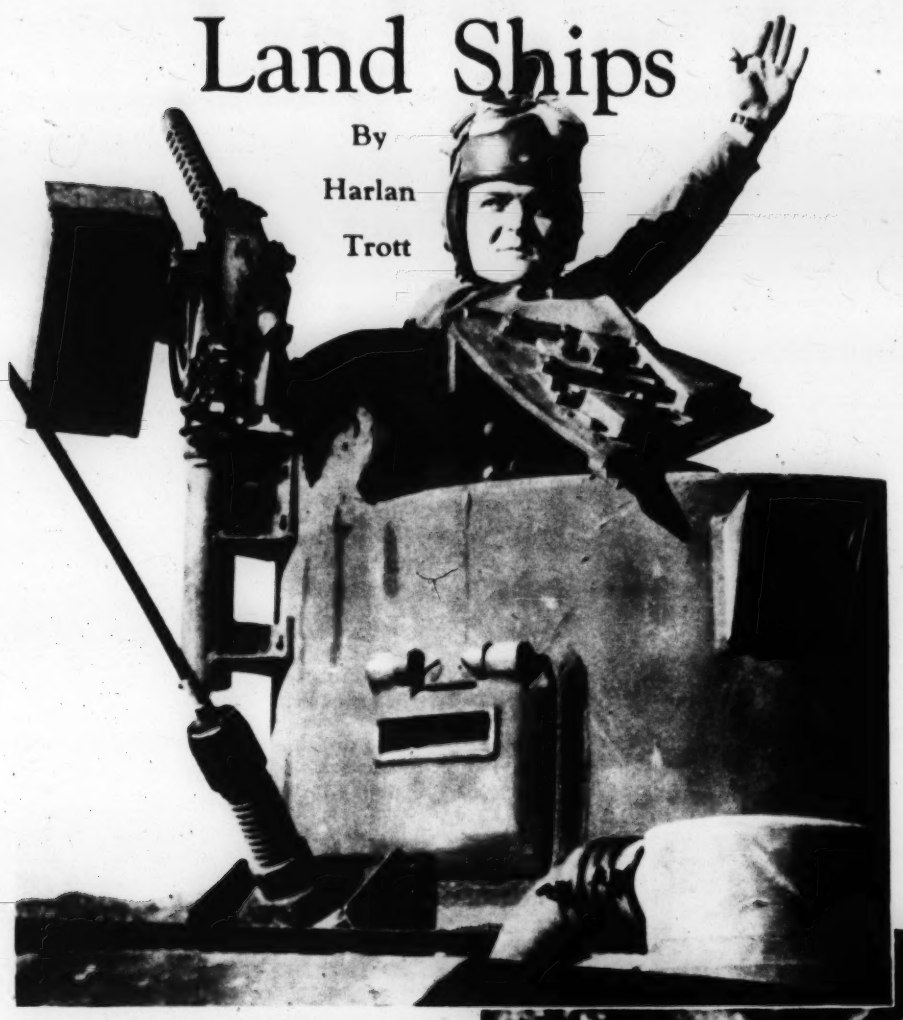
What Señor Padilla said added the benediction to Rio, even more than the tribute paid to him as one who quickly had won his way into the hearts of Brazilians with his forthrightness and his ability to put into words the unvoiced convictions of his fellows.

Like Dr. Aranha, he spoke directly to Argentina and Chile, saying it had been written in his heart a long while to do so.

(Continued on page 13)

The War of the Land Ships

By Harlan Trott



AN ARMY OF 75 armored divisions, 400 tanks to a division, 60,000 tanks in all, and a million recruits to man them! As the country girds itself for the greatest production effort in history in order to reach this goal by the end of next year, Americans watch with growing interest and suspense the tank warfare now raging in Russia and North Africa.

Gone are the classic concepts of land war, drowned in the roar of guns and engines mounted to great fleets of heaving, clanking, swaying, gas-burning monsters, lumbering into action like miniature dreadnoughts deploying in line of battle. As far back as 1903, the imaginative skill of H. G. Wells foretold this mobile kind of warfare in a magazine story about the "Land Ironclads." Winston Churchill sponsored the first trial of these inevitable war machines in actual combat. That was in the first World War, when a few land ironclads were hurled against the Germans on the Somme. Hurled? Well, actually, these machines chewed their way through the enemy's barbed wire at slightly less than two knots. And they were clumsy and hard to steer.

Britain had guarded their construction and trials carefully. The machines were sent to the front concealed in crates marked, "Tanks." Gen. Sir E. S. Swinton, their inventor, had urged that they be first used in great numbers in order to exploit the advantage of surprise. By the time Britain was ready to commit itself to a mass break-through with tanks, this important element was lacking. Still the flabbergasted Germans couldn't cope with this puzzling *Strum-panzerkraftwagen*.

* * *

Cambrai might have been the decisive battle of the first World War had the British high command not been as amazed as the Germans at the havoc left in the wake of those 381 tanks that lurched into the murky half-light of that 1917 November dawn. British cavalry reserves that should have been rushed into the badly breached lines to exploit the initial rout went unused that fateful day at Cambrai, and the war dragged on.

But the lesson lasted. The stereotyped war of position—the static war of thrust and counter-thrust against entrenched positions was outdated in one battle by gas-engine cavalry. Those original 27-tonners thrown into the battle on the Somme, surmounting trenches nine feet wide and five feet deep, mounting machine guns and cannons that raised havoc with enemy trench works, dugouts and machine-gun nests, signalized the end of stabilized fronts.

The Armistice put a halt to the Allies' 1919 campaign plans. They called for the use of 10,000 light tanks breaking through on all fronts, supported by 10,000 tractor-trucks which were to supply everything a mobile army needed to operate anywhere in the field independently of railroads. The second World War found Germany ready to start where the Allies left off in 1918. But the fierce tank battles fought on the Libyan desert and in Russia may eventually seem slight beside the mechanized war of movement which America's war production program portends.

Stranger than anything conceived in the inventive mind of an H. G. Wells has been the collision of Axis and Allied armored land forces, in which fleets of light tanks whip into action faster than a mile a minute, and 100-ton land ships manned by crews numbering up to 30 blaze away at enemy troops, supply lines, and opposing screens of heavy tanks. Crews garbed in asbestos suits, goggled and helmeted with shock-absorbing headgear, cramped in rubber-padded compartments reeking with gas fumes and hot grease, seeing only through gun ports and periscopes, fight wheel-to-wheel in this fierce, fantastic kind of combat.

* * *

Both in tactics and terminology, modern tank warfare is curiously amphibious. Crews man their battle stations in gun positions they call "port" and "starboard sponsons." Combat forces wheel into action with generals flying their stars like admirals from their "flagships." Tactically at times, tank commanders even deploy in the manner of ships in line of battle.

Like a Jellicoe at Jutland, generals strive to outfoot the opposing column and put their battle force athwart the van of the enemy's line in that maneuver called "crossing the T," where the heaviest broadside fire may be concentrated upon both sides of the stem of the T.

Tank tactics have transformed the old rules of land warfare of attack in broad frontal waves to quick, deep, spearhead thrusts. This explains why in the tremendous see-saw struggles British and Axis forces have been waging in Libya, one side or the other can register gains of as much as 100 miles a day.

Tank warfare is spectacular. A German general captured by the British during one of these occasions when it was their turn to be winning the battle of the desert described the Libyan campaign as "a tactician's dream, but a quartermaster's nightmare."

Recently the crafty Nazi general, Erwin Rommel, saw his dream come true, for the moment anyway, when Hitler promoted him to the rank of Field Marshal for his brilliant counter-stroke on the desert. But Field Marshal Rommel should thank the Nazi quartermaster force for getting him the reinforcements in time to turn back the British westward drive.

Every day makes it increasingly clear that this is a quartermaster's war—that the battle goes to the side with the greatest concentraton of men, planes, and tanks.

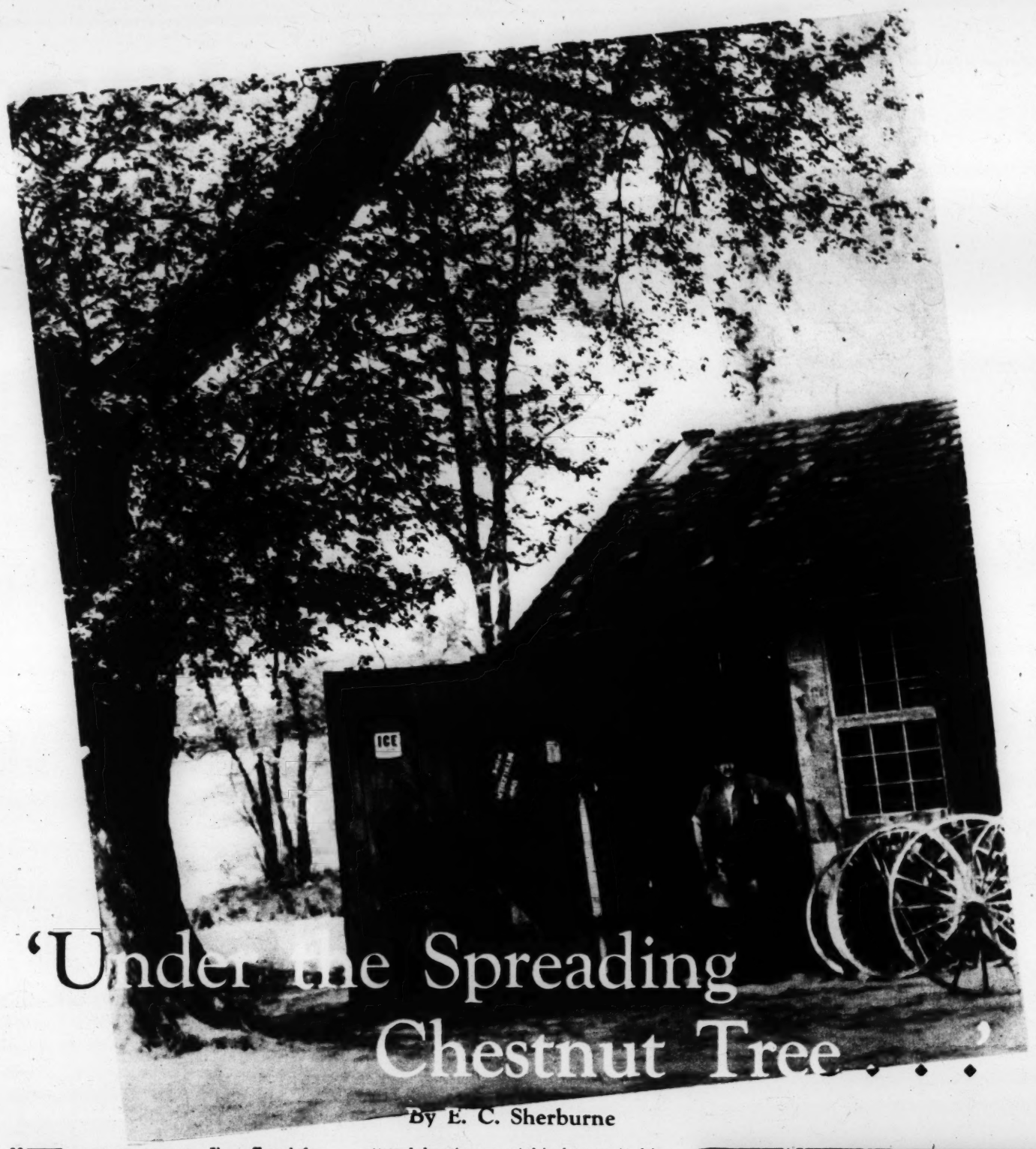
This is where America's mighty war industry figures to play the decisive role.

An army of 75 armored divisions, manned by a million soldiers, by the end of next year—that is the goal President Roosevelt outlined in his January message to Congress. America is determined to make good that program. You can tell this by the increasingly united way American workers are going about the task of putting rubber caterpiller treads and keels and wings on the President's promise.

Staff, Wide World

THE CHARGE OF THE STEEL BRIGADE

A Tank Corps Commander (Top) Signals an Order During U. S. Army Maneuvers; a Unit of Company A, 70th Tank Battalion, Lunges to the Attack



'Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree . . .'

By E. C. Sherburne

"THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS I'm offered for this carryall in good running condition. Do I hear 40? Do I hear 38? Going at 36. Thanks, Ed. I'm offered 38. Are you all done? Going, going, do I hear 40? SOLD to Ed. Perkins for $38."

"Shucks," murmured a bystander. "I could've bought that rattle trap last fall for $15."

"Could've ain't can," bristled the auctioneer. "What you goin' to ride to the county seat in when your auto tires give out? Next item is a buggy, good paint, complete with whip. What am I offered?"

Scenes such as this may soon be encountered at country auctions in New England and elsewhere as the restrictions on the use of rubber begin to be generally felt. Anything in the carriage line, according to report, will sell for double last summer's prices.

News that the horse is coming back, and with him the village blacksmith, stirs for many of us memories of the time when you wouldn't see as many automobiles in a week as there were days between Sundays. Even small towns of a few thousand people each had their blacksmith shop, sometimes two or three if they were shopping centers. In every shop there flourished a man of brawn. We say flourished, because, for some reason connected with his lusty and noisy calling, he was usually a hearty individual, emphatic in the expression of his political views, especially if he happened to be about the only voter in an overwhelmingly Republican town who would admit publicly to casting a Democratic ballot at every election. No, admit isn't the word. He boasted his independence.

George, the blacksmith whom I knew best, got all the best trade in town. Even the mill owner who abhorred George's political leanings sent his horses to him for shoeing. George ruled the roost of which his forge was the center. He allowed me to enter his shop, admiring small boy that I was, after I had hung around the open door for quite some time on various occasions. Permission was granted with a roar: "Yes, you kin come in, but don't you tech a thing!" That over, he added in a relatively amiable tone: " 'ceptin' that fly whisk over there. You kin bresh off the horses, if you wanter, when I'm shoein'." That was glory enough for any youngster, and he knew it as well as I did.

Repetition could not dull the fascination of watching George draw out of the fire a horseshoe that had been raised to white heat at the curve, if it was a new one and the shape needed changing, and see the sparks spurt in all directions, even bouncing off his leather apron, as he pounded the iron on the nose of his anvil into the desired form. The air rang with the musical note made by his blows. Satisfied with the change, after he had tried it on the horse (I can smell in memory the acrid smoke that rolled off the hoof), he would plunge the shoe hissing into a tub of water, then toss it aside until he had completed the set he was fitting.

Back he would go to his forge, shove another shoe into the fire, and begin leisurely working the bellows, while he gazed off through the door into the village street, once or twice drawing the shoe out of the fire to see if it was hot enough. If the shoes were not too worn, they could be made to go a while longer by renewing the projecting caulks on the toe and heels of each shoe. These projections enabled the horse to get a better grip when pulling heavy loads on snow or gravel roads.

H. Armstrong Roberts, Wide World

"THIS SUMMER IT WILL BE LIKE OLD TIMES—"
The Clang of Hammer and Tongs, the Acrid Smell of Soft Coal Smudge, the Hum of the Forge, All These Remind Us of the Blacksmith's Rugged Trade

George was surprisingly gentle with horses that behaved while he was shoeing them; that is, didn't lean their weight on the leg he was supporting on his knees when he tried the red-hot shoe for size or while he was nailing it on. "Stand on your own three feet!" he would yell when they went into a restful slump on his corner of the enterprise. The horse would usually look at him with surprise and stand up straight, with a mild snort sometimes, as much as to say, "I forgot." Anyway, George would add, in a mollified tone, "An' don't you furgit again!"

Next to a leaning horse, George was chiefly annoyed by the flies that alighted on the horse while he was shoeing. That was where I could help, flicking off the flies so that the horse would not get restive while his rear shoes were being fitted. George always put a leash on the horse's tail then, so that the animal could not swish him in the face. It was odd, when I happened to miss a fly, to see how the horse could often dislodge it with little local skin twitches. I remember, too, there was a much-envied boy in our town who had a similar ability to wiggle his ears.

George worked for a man who had earned a comfortable retirement fund from his own work as a blacksmith. Once in a while, when business was good, the owner would talk of hiring a helper for George. Then George would roar: "No, sirree! What I don't get done today, I'll finish tomorrow. I don't need a helper any more'n a cat needs two tails!"

In one corner of the shop stood the ox sling. Here, with the aid of a windlass, oxen could be hoisted, by means of ropes attached to two broad leather bands, so that none of their weight rested on the floor, and they could get no purchase to resist the ministration of George when he renewed the two little crescents of iron with which each of their cloven hooves were shod.

Oxen have been kept on many farms for heavy work, especially in mushy land, where they are preferred by some farmers to tractors, and on land where there are boulders to be hauled out. After a snow storm, too, they haul plows, well-weighted with stones, slowly but steadily through the drifts in breaking out the roads. Mules have held favor, too, in many places, even against the tractors.

Horses are being increasingly used on milk routes these days. On this job, with its regular stops, horses get to be very knowing at times, keeping going between customers, so that often the milkman for long stretches merely visits his cart to dispose of the empties and get filled bottles. One milk cart horse I used to see give a regular performance in New York on mornings when the concrete pavement was wet. He ran between his places of call, and came to his stops by bracing his feet and sliding to a standstill.

Not since the days when the Stanley steamers used to stop at the town watering troughs to refill their boilers has the outlook been so bright for horses. This summer it will be like old times in many villages to hear again the merry tattoo of the blacksmith's hammer on his anvil. For there will be buggy wheels to be retired, sometimes by the simple process of shrinking the old iron bands so they will fit the wheels tightly. Once more Longfellow's poem will take on an immediacy for youngsters who were not brought up in a village that had a blacksmith. One verse that always seemed specially to fit George runs:

> His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
> His face is like the tan;
> His brow is wet with honest sweat,
> He earns whate'er he can,
> And looks the whole world in the face,
> For he owes not any man.

France's Fifth-Column Newspapers

By Egon Kaskeline

CAFÉ DE LA PAIX—A WHIFF OF OLD PARIS

Burton Holmes, from Gallo...ay

FROM THE BEGINNING of their occupation of France the Nazis have systematically sought to crush all popular resistance. Labor organizations have been destroyed, and their leaders been sent to concentration camps. Others were shot after having been held as hostages. The harshness of the military authorities, and the brutality of the Gestapo have eliminated all illusions of a genuine understanding between Germany and France. Today, 95 per cent of the French people in the occupied zone are determinedly anti-German and fervently pray for an Allied victory.

The Nazis have proved more effective in winning over many of the French intelligentsia. This German success is largely due to the fact that the attack on the intellectual front was carried out by two men who were in close touch with intellectual circles and had spent many years in France. Otto Abetz and Friedrich Sieburg had been outstanding correspondents of liberal German papers in Paris. They turned Nazi after Hitler's victory appeared certain. Their political volte-face did not affect their relations with Paris intellectual circles nor with French society at large. With the help of the Franco-German Committee, whose French secretary, Count Fernand de Brinon, today is Pétain's representative in the occupied zone, Abetz and Sieburg succeeded in forming an intellectual Fifth Column in France. It is largely the work of this group that helped undermine French resistance.

Before the first World War the Matin had been one of the leading chauinistic newspapers in France. After the war it continued its anti-German campaign. Poincaré was one of its regular contributors and the paper was regarded as his official mouthpiece. Some years ago, however, the Matin changed its policy. Becoming increasingly anti-Russian, the paper began to advocate a Franco-German understanding. During the war, all other French papers had left Paris to follow the government, the Matin stayed behind and continued publication. Nor was its publication ever interrupted by the occupation. Bunau-Varilla, publisher of the paper, and Stephan Lauzanne, editor, are today leading collaborationists.

* * *

Soon other French newspapers returned to Paris. L'Oeuvre, once a liberal paper, is today under the direction of Marcel Déat whom appeasement led toward Naziism. On his staff we find such well-known publicists as the economist Francis Delaisi, the former liberal commentator de la Fourchadière, and the radical pacifist Georges Pioch. Paris Soir, too, is published, in different editions both in the occupied and the unoccupied zone and its owner, Jean Prouvost, former Minister of Propaganda in the Reynaud cabinet and leading capitulationist at Bordeaux, has made his peace with the Germans. The Petit Parisien, the paper with the largest pre-war circulation, had also returned to Paris, but the German refused the collaboration of its owner, Pierre Dupuy. They replaced him and the paper is now under the direction of Decharme and Claude Jeannet. René Baschet, former head of the French Press Association, and publisher of L'Illustration, France's largest illustrated weekly, also failed to make himself acceptable to the Nazis. He has been replaced by Jacques de Lesdain and Robert de Beauplan.

In addition to "co-ordinating" many of the old Paris papers, the Germans have founded many new papers which are edited by early collaborationists.

Among them we find young aristocrats like Chateaubriant, editor of the new weekly, La Gerbe or Count Gobineau, great-grandson of another Gobineau of race-theory fame, who today is director of the "Institute for Studies on the Jewish Question."

Jacques Doriot, ex-Communist, and today one of the leading French fascists, publishes the Cri de Paris in the occupied zone, and L'Emancipation Nationale in Vichy-France. A group of pro-German trade union leaders publish La France au Travail, a paper very close to the German Labor Front, and the anti-semitic viewpoint, naturally discernible in all German-sponsored papers, is predominantly represented in the weekly Au Pilori—French edition of the German Stuermer. Among the contributors to these papers, who are anti-British and anti-semitic, and of more recent date anti-Russian and anti-American, we discover many well-known names like Abel Bonnard, the Academician, or Georges Suarez, the historian; we find writers like Jean Cocteau and Jacques Chardonne, or deputies like Renaitour, and public figures like Gean Goy, head of the exservice men's league.

Many great publishing houses have come to terms with the Nazis. They accepted the Otto-list which banned books of numerous Jewish, nationalist and pro-British authors. The list contained the names of 300 writers—from Léon Blum to Trotzky, from Maurois to Bainville—and 1,500 books were immediately banned.

Most of Paris' large publishing houses have reopened. Bernard Grasset, Galimard, Plon, Flammarion, Fayard, Stock, Payot are all operating. Only the Jewish houses of Calman-Levy and Ferenzi have closed their doors. Outstanding as a personality in the new publishing association is Bernard Grasset. Grasset won the approval of the Nazis by publishing a strongly pro-collaborationist book, entitled "A la Recherche de la France." Paris now goes in for that type of publication and the market is swamped with them. Drieu La Rochelle has published his "Ne pas attendre," and Fabre Luco has put out a similar work entitled "Journal de France." Count Bénoit Méchin, Under-Secretary of State in the Vichy government, has written another book advocating collaboration. Ferdinand Céline, at one time a truly remarkable author, has also recently published a book, "Les beaux draps."

The majority of French writers, however, resisted the temptation of following Germany's lead. The recently published works of Duhamel, Colette, Mauriac, Julian Green, and Francis Carco are non-political. Other well-known writers remain silent. There are, of course, new names on the Paris publishing lists, but as the Figaro pointed out, the French today are ashamed of the mediocrity and the poor taste of the literary newcomers. Nazi occupation has suspended French art and French literature. Intellectual life does not prosper in the stifling air of political oppression.

* * *

Newspapers, reviews and books are published in Nazi-occupied France, but the circulation of the press is on the decrease and the number of books published is insignificant as compared to that before the defeat.

Theaters and music halls have reopened and some outstanding French actors like Sacha Guitry have returned to Paris and collaborate with the Germans. But the theaters present old plays that are safe and known to have been hits in the past. Picture houses show mostly films of German origin and the public avoids the movies if not inclined to be subjected to propaganda films.

All reports from France agree on the failure of the violent anti-semitic campaign started by the Germans in collaboration with French fascist leaders. Anti-semitism, in the past, has proved one of the most effective means of German propaganda. Where it fails it will be hard to nazify the spirit of the people. The French have long been a literary nation, and public opinion in the past has been influenced by the views held by literary men. But when part of the French intellectuals sold France's spiritual patrimony for a mess of pottage an unbridgeable gulf was opened between them and the nation at large.

While some of the French writers have became the mouthpiece of collaboration, and while the majority of authors and journalists passively endure German oppression, the French universities have shown spirited resistance. The University of Paris openly protested anti-semitic legislation—the protest was signed by all but one of the professors. Recently, Paul Langevin, Jean Villey, Aimé Cotton, Emile Borel, Louis Lapique and Charles Mauguin—all six outstanding scholars, were arrested and sent to concentration camps. They were soon released.

Paris students have repeatedly demonstrated against the German occupation authorities, and the military police has intervened with its well-known ruthlessness. Many of the young men were shot in the streets—and an even larger number were sent to German concentration camps. Vichy sent its Minister of Education to Paris to try to restore order. But in spite of strictest Gestapo control, the spirit of resistance in the universities has not been broken.

A Great American Who Saw It Coming

By Marshall Stimson

HOMER LEA, PATRIOT AND PROPHET

MEN WHO WRITE history before it happens are called prophets. Two books published some 30 years ago foretelling the conflict now raging throughout the world entitle their author to that claim. These books are, "Valor of Ignorance," which appeared in 1909, and "The Day of the Saxon," published in 1912. The author was Homer Lea. The books are out of print now, and the prophet has long since passed on. But the influence of his work has derived new importance from the impact of Pearl Harbor and its world-enveloping aftermath.

Homer Lea wanted to be a soldier. West Point did not admit hunchbacks to its ranks, but this did not dampen Lea's aims nor thwart his ambitions. Today, he is remembered as a master of the science of naval and military strategy. Before he passed on in 1912, he had even become a general.

Lea was a mystic character. Moving through the Orient in the early part of this century when events of dynamic importance were taking place, later visiting Europe to study the military situation, spending a period in England, gaining the confidence of two of England's greatest men, Lord Roberts and Kitchener, traveling the entire western coast line of the United States, making a most minute study of its characteristics from a military standpoint, he sensed the great conflict that now convulses the world.

Lea and I were both graduated from the Los Angeles High School in the class of 1896. On the flyleaf of my copy of "Valor of Ignorance" is the inscription signed by him, "To Marshall Stimson, my companion from boyhood." Lea never permitted his physical condition to be a handicap. He took part in high-school activities and was one of the best debaters. His dramatic way of speaking, his piercing eyes and the intonation of his voice, held the rapt attention of his hearers. He was a great reader and student of history, especially of military campaigns. In his backyard he laid out replicas of the great battles and campaigns of the world, building miniature mountains, streams, bridges, and fortifications, and carried on the battles of Caesar, Napoleon, and General Lee.

* * *

Chinatown was not far from the high school, and Lea and I spent considerable time in that picturesque quarter. We made the acquaintance of an educated Chinese and heard many tales of life in the Orient, and both decided we would like to go there. From high school, Lea went to Occidental College and later to Stanford. There he became acquainted with a group of Chinese who were members of the Pong Wong Wui, a secret society having for its purpose the restoration of the Chinese Emperor. On one occasion upon my return from an eastern law school, I found Lea drilling a group of young Chinese in order that they might become officers in the Chinese Reform Army. In 1900, he raised a considerable amount of money and went to China. He had command of a division, took part in some fighting, just escaped death when a group of other leaders were betrayed, captured, and beheaded. A price was put upon the head of Sun Yat-sen and Lea, and they fled to Japan. At that time Japan, for her own purpose, was friendly to the reform movement. I have seen letters written to Lea by the Marquis Ito. Undoubtedly, Lea became aware of the dream of Japan for world conquest and plans for the conquest of the Pacific islands and the western coast of the United States.

After his return to the United States, he continued an active interest in the reform movement and I was with him when he met Kong Yu Wei, former Premier of the Chinese Empire. Lea married his secretary, a very able, educated woman, who helped him with his writings. His books were written in the hope that the prophecies which he made would constitute a warning that would be heeded by both the United States and England. With the exception of a few military men, they were ignored until the events of the present day revealed the marvelous insight which he displayed in his work.

There is no doubt that it was Lea's purpose in writing "Valor of Ignorance" to acquaint the people of the United States with the Japanese plan in order that our country might prepare before Japan had time to develop its resources sufficiently to make its attack upon us.

He states the following as the laws which govern the rise and fall of nations: "All great nations rise by conquest. The United States is no exception to this rule. Greatness begets the experience of commercialism and the acquisition of wealth. Luxurious living follows, then vice, and finally corroding weakness and then extinction. Patriotism in its purity is a political virtue, and as such is the antithesis of commercial vanity. For a nation to suffer defeat through unpreparedness is, to all practical purposes, as bad as though it were through cowardice on the field. In consequence, the man who opposes, in time of peace, suitable preparations for war, is as unpatriotic and detrimental to the nation as he who shirks his duty or deserts his post in time of battle.

"The difference between national industry and commercialism is that, while industry is the labor of a people to supply the needs of mankind, commercialism utilizes this industry for the gratification of individual avarice. It is this commercialism that, having seized hold of the American people, overshadows and tends to destroy not only the aspirations and worldwide career open to the nation, but the Republic." (The Truman report which has recently been made to the Senate verifies much that Lea has said upon this point.)

* * *

Lea completely exploded the doctrine of isolationism and ocean defense. "The great rampart of ocean has utterly vanished, only the delusion of it still remains. Its illusionary defense and the dream of peace born out of it must give way to that which belongs to man in his combats, the blood and iron of military preparation proportionate to the dangers and difficulties that surround American sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere."

Regarding military maneuvers, he says, "The army of today and tomorrow is a somber, gigantic machine devoid of all melodramatic heroics, but in itself all-heroic, silent, and terrible; a machine that requires years to form its separate parts, years to assemble them together, and other years to make them work smoothly and irresistibly. Then, when it is set in motion, naught shall stop it but a similar machine, stronger and better."

Lea regarded war between the United States and Japan as inevitable. On Page 173 he wrote: "This Republic and Japan are approaching, careless on the one hand and predetermined on the other, that point of contact which is war." He points out and shows by a chart Japan's campaign to acquire the Philippine Islands. (Japan followed that plan exactly in her attack upon Manila.) He predicts an attack upon Alaska through the Aleutian Islands. He prophesies the sudden attack upon Hawaii and berates the foolish policy of allowing a horde of Japanese to settle in those Islands.

In 1912, Lea finished the book entitled "The Day of the Saxon." After writing "Valor of Ignorance" he went to Carlsbad for his health. While there, he witnessed the German Military Spring Maneuvers. Later, he visited London and furnished Lord Roberts and Kitchener with information that he had acquired in Germany. They were both greatly impressed. Strong friendship resulted between himself and Lord Roberts, to whom he dedicated the book.

The book opens with a warning to the British people to prepare for the inevitable struggles that are now approaching. He says, "At this late hour or never must the Saxon people arouse themselves to the somber consequences of their neglect and break away from the pleasant security of their delusions. To them has now come that gloomy dawn so familiar to man throughout all the nights and dawns he has bedded and risen together, falling asleep upon a peaceful earth and getting up to find it a place of strife; going to bed under the serene and happy heavens and awakening to find them filled with demons; laying his head upon the pillow of his gods and rising to find himself abandoned. This has ever been the fate of nations as they have laid themselves down to sleep throughout the ages much in the same manner as the Saxon race, in all their glory and hope and vanity, only to awake at a predetermined hour to find themselves upon a savage dawn, stripped and desolate."

In the second chapter, he warns against allowing the popular will to control in matters of national defense. This warning is based, as he says, upon "that characteristic now so predominant in the nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, of allowing individual wants to take precedence over the vital interests of national existence." He reviews the rise and fall of many European powers and pays his tribute to the British encirclement of the world. "This thin, red Saxon line, so thin with his numbers, so red with his blood, was made possible only by his heroism and racial fealty."

* * *

In later chapters he lays down the absolute necessity for a unified military plan for the entire British Empire. He says that the democracies fail to understand that the object of war is to disable the enemy so that he can never again resist. If the German navy is destroyed without destroying the German army, there will be a second war. He says that "victory can only be gained by use of armies. The purpose of war is to destroy the enemy's resources or the government controlling them. It is this savage simplicity that bewilders nations and plunges them into the fatal maze of invasion and conjecture, from which, to a militarily decadent state there is no exit."

He also warns England that her frontiers are Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium, and predicts Germany's campaign—the amalgamation of Austria, the absorption of Denmark, and the advance through the Low Countries. He predicted that Germany will dominate Italy and that if Germany overthrows the British Empire, she will succeed to the control of the Mediterranean. Lea emphasizes the value of India and designates that as the crucial point of defense for the British Empire.

The concluding chapter lays down the laws for Anglo-Saxon survival. Lea says, "If the Saxon race is to survive, it can do so only as a whole through the military and naval unification of the Empire; the complete separation of the military and naval systems from the civil government of the dominions and colonies; the introduction of universal and compulsory military service among the Saxons throughout the Empire."

Regarding joint action between the United States and England, he says, "That the British Empire and the United States should adhere together in political unity and should establish throughout the world not alone Saxon dominion, but Saxon liberties and principles, is self-evident."

HOW STAINED GLASS WINDOWS ARE LEADED

Protecting America's Trove of Stained Glass

By Janet Mabie

Readers will understand that the following article is printed for the information of persons and groups who may wish to consider protecting stained glass windows during the war, and is not to be taken as a recommendation that such dismantling and storing be undertaken.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

DURING THE PAST 40 YEARS, treasures of stained glass have accumulated in the United States, achievements which indicate an American ascendancy in this art and craft. So people are writing to the designers asking what should be done to safeguard these treasures at this time.

Such people are thinking, to give a few examples, of the wonderful glass of the Cathedral in New York, in the Cathedral in Washington, at St. Albans, in Princeton Chapel, and at West Point Military Academy; the so-called "Doheny" glass in California, the Heinz Memorial Chapel glass in Pittsburgh, the glass at Rollins College, and Mercersburg Academy; and the many more modest fenestrations in colored light over the United States.

If damaged, this glass could be replaced in the course of time, of course, although it is a complicated and many-sided job to duplicate a stained glass window, once it has been destroyed. This is attested by the fact that many of the windows shattered in Europe during World War I will never be replaced. Hence the letter: "Please tell us what we should do, and how to go about it."

The letters find the stained glass craft in the United States—designers, cartoonists, cutters, apprentices, glass painters, glaziers, cementers, and so on—facing the possibility of a 100 per cent shutdown on April 1 because a priority is under way to withdraw their stocks of lead. They are seeking a dispensation, for the craft uses not more than 400 tons of lead a year, a relatively negligible amount of lead to the defense effort, but the difference to the craft of being able to exist and shutting down. You cannot make stained glass windows without lead.

Many people wonder, too, about the glass itself, being under the impression that the glass is all imported. That used to be true, but about 10 or 15 years ago an English glassblower came over and settled in West Virginia, making there colored glass reputed to be as good as any ever imported. As a result, after a while, the stained glass industry in the United States was reported to be self-sufficient as to materials.

You may say that, in the scale of the defense effort, loss of jobs to the 25 or 30 glassblowers engaged in making that colored glass, plus the approximately 3,000 men employed in the stained glass industry, is a trivial thing, unfortunate but inevitable. Many will not agree. War causes people to flock to the centers of cultural refreshment, such as museums, great art collections, the great repositories of beautiful stained glass. If the craft were allowed to vanish, it might be a generation or more before it could be brought back to its one-time strength. So an important problem, affecting morale itself, appears to be involved.

There is the fact, too, that much honorable pride and artistic integrity went into the fabrication of the windows now in place throughout the United States, and the designers have a definite feeling about doing whatever can be done to protect this glass from any possible damage.

Actually what can be done is simple. The windows, wherever possible, may be taken out and stored underground. The example of method comes from Jacques Simone of Rheims, whose father and grandfather were in charge of the cathedral glass there.

Jacques Simone developed a method of minute analysis and cataloguing of every separate component of each window, so that, in case of damage, the windows could be duplicated, from new materials if the old could not be salvaged. The job of dismantling and storing windows is easier and cheaper than making the windows all over again after they have once been destroyed.

In the course of a talk with Wilbur H. Burnham of Boston, President of the Stained Glass Designers Association, we learned that all the craftsmen in stained glass stand ready to accept dismantling commissions if they have to.

Take, for instance, the possible desirability of defenestrating Princeton Chapel at Princeton, N. J. There are approximately 40 valuable and exquisite stained-glass windows in the Chapel, from the magnificent great West Window to the groups of little windows of simple grisaille.

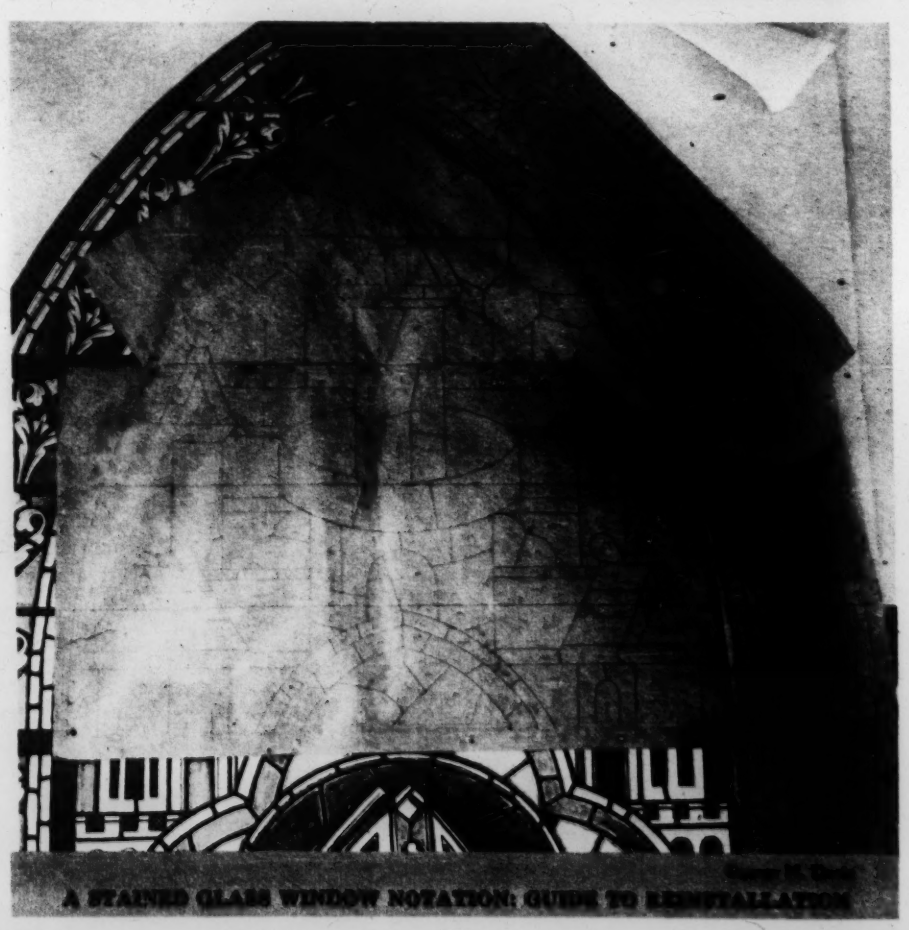
The first step would be to erect scaffolding around every window, inside and outside the Chapel. The American craftsmen have among their records detailed color notations, all the cartoons and line drawings, so that it would be a fussy but not excessively difficult job to catalogue the windows beyond all possibility of future mistake, before setting about the actual removal.

At Rheims, during the first World War, it was not until shells were being poured into the city that officials ordered workmen to begin taking out the windows. Only a few could be removed in the time remaining.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., paid for replacing the roof of the Cathedral and he probably had considerable to do with financing the replacement of the Great Rose Window. Supposedly the replaced West Window contained glass from the original window, for, when the tumult was over, the local inhabitants made it a matter of pride to search for even the smallest slivers of the glass. These they added to a pile by the Cathedral. By degrees, workmen removed the accumulations, and a great deal of glass was thus salvaged.

One other method that has been used in Europe was of enormous help, but which wasn't provided for in the case of American windows, chiefly because there had been little or no expectation that the time could come when there would be any necessity for it. And that was the original enclosure of the glass in metal frames, so that, if occasion arose, the whole frames could simply be taken out intact, saving much time and avoiding the possibility of disarranging the patterns. The American method has been to install a number of reinforcing metal bars, and to run grooves around the window space; the windows then are forced into the grooves, which are then cemented fast. The cement becomes hard, with the result that removal of the windows means

(Continued on page 14)

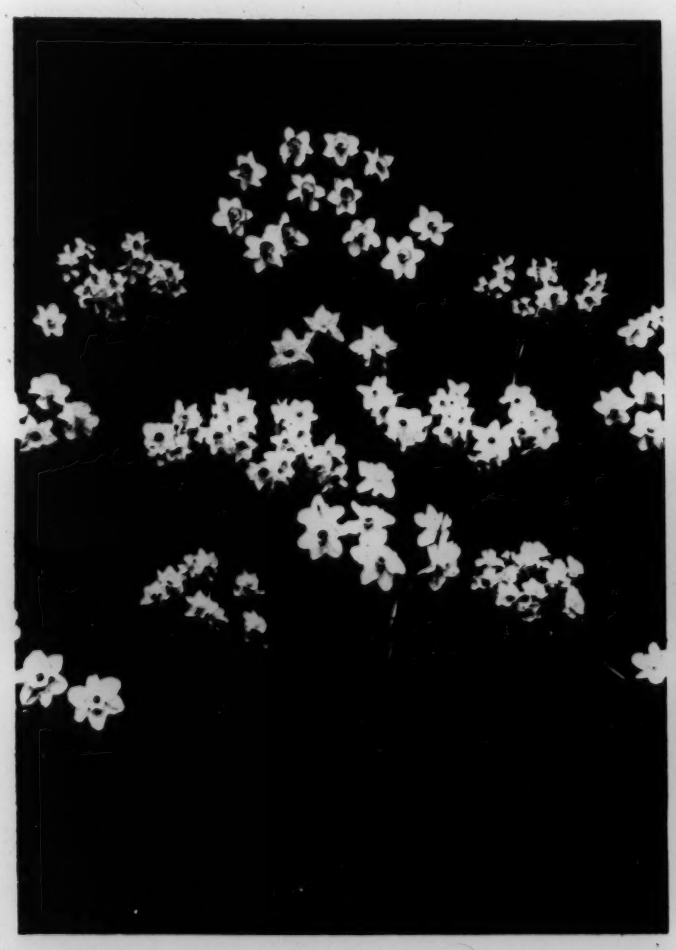


A STAINED GLASS WINDOW NOTATION: GUIDE TO REINSTALLATION

WHEN THE EXPERTS INDUCE THE RHODODENDRONS AND WATER LILIES TO BLOOM INDOORS

March Turns Into June: How to Do It

By William H. Clark



DAFFODILS DOT GRASSY BANKS LIKE STARS

WHAT CLEMATIS WILL DO IF ENCOURAGED

PLANTING A SHOW LAWN

CABBAGES AND CARROTS parade this month beside roses and orchids at America's great spring flower shows. More than a million paying patrons, thronging for their annual prevue of June, find both the usual feast of color and the new spectacle of kitchen gardens in lush array.

The reason? From Boston to California the shows have become the springboards of the Victory Garden program. From them the nation's eager host of amateur gardeners will aid in helping win the war. "Victory Shows" most of the exhibitions are subtitled, for theirs is a triple service this year—ideas, instruction, and inspiration for you and me. A multitude of men and women with fingers eager to get busy believe that home gardens can serve the country, and the flower shows are leading the way.

At Boston's show, for example, where complete vegetable gardens are to flourish March 16-21, a staff of experts will answer questions and give demonstrations of

garden work. They will offer free soil tests, too; finding out what your back yard needs in the way of fertilizer to make things thrive. The other shows are serving victory similarly—New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, and Oakland.

Of course, even though Victory Gardens are thus featured, the shows have not forgotten their reason for being, which, in a word, is beauty. It is upon the delight that Americans take in flowers that these mammoth festivals have reared their popularity. A walk through any one of them shows this clearly. Once in a great while you may see a few persons taking notes on some educational display tucked away in a corner. Probably such are knowledgeable gardeners. Everywhere else, with faces rapt, you see the multitude drifting about through the acres of glamorous gardens. It is around the orchids and not about the fertilizers that one-way traffic rules are required.

Happily, the marvels the shows create to meet public demand have this year acquired a victory angle as important as that of utilitarian vegetables. Government officials charged with maintaining morale say that opportunities for cultural refreshment are vital these days. They list flowers and gardens high as items of such refreshment. The reasoning is clear when applied to these shows. Enter one of them and, whatever the weather and the news outside, garden after garden reaches away, gay and bright. Only the rush of a waterfall tumbling from a flowered ledge, or the murmur of streams winding along under the shade of blossom-burdened shrubs break the peace—peace that once was and will be again, everywhere.

Successful as these shows are in blending beauty and education to meet the needs of 1942, their development is even more astonishing. Flower shows, of course, go back to the beginning of gardening. In the modern sense they began in England centuries back, when the nobility and the villagers vied in displaying their gardening productions. America took up the idea on a large scale only 25 years ago, but since then, mixing business characteristically with beauty, we have made them hum.

First, we discarded the old method of dunking cut flowers into vases and of piling vegetables into heaps. Instead, we dramatized each unit by employing the arts of the theater. Then, flouting the seasons, we staged the June shows in the wintry March. This was done by employing horticulturists who knew just how to persuade plants into flowering months ahead of schedule. Such shows caught on, thanks to the missionary work of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists and the backing of such stalwart Bostonians as Albert C. Burrage, late copper king, and Edwin S. Webster, president of Stone & Webster. Today, in most cities, the biggest auditoriums are proving too small for spring flower shows.

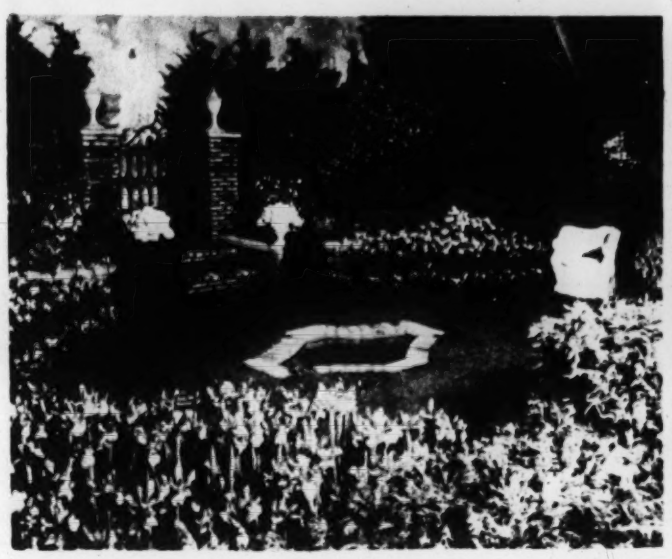
Flower shows deserve this popularity, for they are the product of the devotion of many enthusiasts whose earnestness is necessary because the big shows are not run to make money. Most are organized as nonprofit corporations. The rest, run by horticultural societies, bear the same relation to their other activities as football does to college athletics. The spring shows, when successful financially, carry other work not self-supporting.

Behind the scenes, each show requires at least a year's planning by a staff of experts, plus months of work by hundreds of other men and women, largely unpaid.

Essentially, the building of a show is the same as the landscaping and planting of some new multi-millionaire's estate. One difference is that the shows are made on acres of dusty floors rather than in friendly soil. Another contrast is that the shows cannot wait upon the season but must beat the calendar by three months.

No prize committee ever pleased all exhibitors, but gardeners who are disappointed find consolation in thinking that next year will be different. They know it will be so for, among the crowds, they see members of the show staff listening to comments and taking notes on faults and merits as well as hints of what the public want most to see.

Indeed, each show has to be different, for there is no standard formula. Like a popular song or a best-selling novel, each show must maintain a balance between novelty and tradition. Only so may the turnstiles keep up their merry clatter and the thousands invested be returned to the sponsors year after year.



FORMAL GARDEN WITH INFORMAL PLANTING

P. E. Genereux

CARNATION, RED, WHITE, AND GAY

The features of the 1942 shows demonstrate this, as well as testify to the great amount of ingenuity that has been exercised.

At Boston, in Mechanics Building under the direction of Arno Nehrling, the show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society features this year the largest "V" ever put together—a massive symbol built of 20,000 roses one day and as many carnations the next. Below the "V" glows an old-world lily garden, while across the length of the huge hall, rich with other gardens, the stage has been transformed into a scene lifted from the Great Smokies in North Carolina.

In New York, where Arthur Herrington manages the show in the Grand Central Palace, the theme is "These United States." This is carried out by a lovely series of plantings which present typical gardens of various sections of the country. Just as in Boston and in the other shows, the Victory Garden sections are designed "to offer really practical ideas for small gardens that will produce enough to sustain a small family. . . ."

Philadelphia's show, at the Commercial Museum under the management of James S. Walsh, includes among many gardens of glamour a striking tropical jungle—a reach of black water, made gloomy by a dense tangle of palms and vines, but lit by hundreds of orchids and enlivened by flamingos and stately egrets and even alligators.

Detroit's show, in Convention Hall with Paul R. Krone as manager, goes all-out to feature Victory Gardens, having built a complete suburban home and set it down in a standard-sized lot, completely landscaped and planted with both flowers and vegetable gardens. In the kitchen of the house experts give demonstrations of canning and preserving.

Chicago's show, that of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists with Robert H. Roland directing, is at the International Amphitheater. The theme is "The American Way of Gardening," and behind the 50-foot mountain cascade that greets visitors upon entering are a host of gardens showing how this nation goes about planting flower and vegetable gardens and making its homes better places in which to live.

Down South, Houston's show, which is the newest of the big spring shows, built its massive wealth of flowers and gardens around a reproduction of India's Taj Mahal.

In St. Louis, where the show is staged in the Arena, George P. Kuehner has led his committee in covering five acres with all sorts and types of American gardens. A ranch house is the central feature, and such things as garage gardens, water gardens, formal gardens, and wild gardens show beginners who are starting their careers as victory gardeners what a wealth of opportunity gardening really offers.

In the Northwest, Seattle's show, in the Civic Auditorium with John M. Hanley in charge, features "The Court of American Gardens," a dramatic array built around a reproduction of Washington's Mount Vernon and adding such historical gardens as the herb plantings our grandmothers formerly cultivated before the day of the tin can.

At Oakland, when San Francisco et al has the Californian show, Howard E. Gilkey was forced to cancel his plan based upon the use of the Oakland Armory. Undaunted, he has arranged for tents, and in one of them his feature is now being built: a 250-foot lagoon arranged to represent the famous floating gardens of Xochimilco, Mexico. This novelty is but one of the Oakland show's series of Pan-American gardens, a series in which the wealth of gardening south of the border is paraded.

Not one of the big spring shows, because it is staged outdoors instead of in a hall and because it comes in May and not in March, the Lisle Show of the Illinois Garden Clubs, Mrs. O. W. Dynes, chairman, is noteworthy because it is run by women unaided. This show is to be held at Thornhill Farm, a noted estate in Chicago's suburbs, where the ladies have arranged for 38 individual gardens to be built in natural settings. Each of these demonstrates some particular garden principle intended to instruct and to inspire gardeners.

Flower Show Calendar

St. Louis, March 14-22
Chicago, March 15-22
Seattle, March 15-22
Boston, March 16-21
New York, March 16-21
Philadelphia, March 16-21
Detroit, March 21-29
Oakland, April 28-May 3
Lisle (Illinois), May 15-18

ORCHIDS IN A GREENHOUSE READY TO DELIGHT FLOWER-SHOW VISITORS

Among the New Books

From Charlemagne to Schickelgruber

The Germans: Double History of a Nation, by Emil Ludwig. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.

THE TITLE page of Emil Ludwig's "The Germans" quite properly bears a quotation from Goethe. It compresses into a single sentence the theme of Mr. Ludwig's 150,000 words:

> Germany is nothing, but every individual German is much, and yet the Germans imagine the reverse to be true.

This indeed is the heart of the Teutonic paradox. It lies at the basis of what Mr. Ludwig calls the "discrepancy between state and spirit" of a dynamic people. The duality of a nation which could produce Beethoven and Bismarck, Schiller and Frederick, can do with considerable explaining—especially at a moment when its more flagitious characteristics seem dominant.

Mr. Ludwig will have none of the sentimental separation of the German people from the actions of their rulers. Hitler, to him, is not an isolated phenomenon but a logical consequent of a chain that runs back to the brutalities and treacheries of Ariovistus. The advance into Poland was made possible by the same devotion and discipline, the same worship of obedience and order—and even the same absence of a sense of humor—which enabled the Germans to produce the finest cameras, microscopes, and chemicals.

* * *

It is all painted upon a canvas of tremendous breadth. Mr. Ludwig's purpose is to avoid the specific, to give only the simplest attention to "celebrated historical facts" and to concern himself with the "inner evolutions" from Charlemagne to Schickelgruber. It is a method that has its defenders. But there are times when it seems to lead to the same obfuscation which Nietzsche declared to be the genius of the Germans.

The effect is that Mr. Ludwig has no trouble about making clear what he himself believes, but he somehow succeeds in divorcing his conclusions from the feeling of validity. For instance: Wagner. Few pages in his book are more trenchant than those in which he analyzes the great contribution of Wagnerian music and the devastating effect of the Wagnerian philosophy. Yet the generalities and the lack of documentation leave the reader just a little uncertain.

* * *

The facility with which Mr. Ludwig penetrates the thought of his characters is familiar from his biographies. He is never in doubt of what a king or a composer may have been thinking . . . never unsure of motives or reasons. And he may be right. But when he leaves the field of history and ventures into contemporary affairs, his position becomes vulnerable.

For example he tells how, on the night the Nazis came to power, Hindenburg watched the torchlight procession from a balcony, "happily beating out the march time" of the singing storm troops. That Hindenburg actually stood in the window of the Chancellor's palace makes little difference. But those of us who saw will never forget the grim stolidity, the pain of incomprehension that marked the face of tne last President of the Weimar Republic.

Certainly not all of Mr. Ludwig's atmosphere is subject to such criticism. But there is less compassion for the German people than one would expect even in these days of conflict. Yet he contributes a great deal to understanding of an important phase of the characters of a nation which will present the greatest problems with which the civilization of the next decades will have to deal.

Gx.

Flight From the Balkans

From the Land of Silent People, By Robert St. John. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.

HERE is a description of the extraordinary flight of an American newspaperman from Belgrade to Cairo. During the whole distressing journey, Hitler's army was close at his heels. As one reads the book one feels grateful to Mr. St. John for having written it, and regretful that he didn't write it as well as the dramatic flight deserved.

As far as political or military information goes the book is very superficial. From it one learns little of importance about Yugoslavia. "Good old Milan," the author exclaims on page 9, "our favorite barman at the hotel! Milan was one of my best sources of information." That discloses the nature of one kind of reporting. The American people get much of their news from distant barmen. For that reason, much of it is inadequate.

A Greek journalist in Belgrade whispers of a vast British army in Athens. So, writes Mr. St. John, "I sent a story about the blue Mediterranean being black with British ships, later I boosted the number of British soldiers to 200,000, and eventually to 300,000, all on the say-so of the Greek journalist Pappas . . ." Mr. St. John also got the impression that the British Legation, though officially denying the report, unofficially confirmed it—perhaps the door keeper at the Legation confirmed it.

Such were the news dispatches from Belgrade in those days. One may recall that Belgrade reporters were daily announcing grave disorders in Northern Italy. Mr. St. John describes how such news was obtained. A colleague with whom he was collaborating "had a weakness for rumba dancing which kept him from midnight until dawn seven mornings a week in Serbian cafés, Russian dives, and cosmopolitan hot spots, (where) it was always possible to pick up the latest news." The American people read these scoops over their breakfast coffee a few hours later!

Fortunately, this book is devoted chiefly not to an appraisal of political events or situations, but to an account of a remarkable personal adventure. Whenever Mr. St. John tries to do "fine writing" or to philosophize he becomes banal or hysterical, but usually the story seizes him, tears the typewriter from his hands and writes itself. Then it is not only thrilling, but well told. When Mr. St. John simply presents a rose or a viper without touching either up, he is very effective.

The book leaves the reader with a feeling of sadness, not only because of the age-old confusion and suffering in the Balkans, but because of the superficial criticism that adds to the bewilderment.

Every serious person knows that the Balkans is a problem, that Yugoslavia was unstable, and Great Britain imperfect. But what we crave is not tirades about these things, but a wise, sound suggestion as to what we may do about them.

R. H. M.

The World of Poetry

CLEVER LINES that entice the reader to continue are those in "Out of the Jewel," by Rolfe Humphries (New York: Scribners. $2.50). The poet's adroit implication, often humorous, prepares him, however, for the incisive conclusion that does not quite come off. He proceeds from line to line, and stanza to stanza, because the style is attractive, the work accomplished, but on review remembers little of what he has read.

The author's skill is obvious, especially in the translations from the Greek, French, Spanish, and German, where he appears to have preserved the mood as well as equivalent language. His agility with words is illustrated in the poem entitled, "Evening, a Public Park," which reads:

> The lake darkens. The lake darkens. And all those men,
> The loiterers by stone paths, have all gone home.
> They live far from the park. The lake darkens. Again.
> O amber and umber sky, O upper air,
> The lake contains only your little semblance:
> The water holds no other alien substance:
> The little boys have taken their sailboats home.
> The men have gone. The stone paths are alone.
> So—till the lark wakens.

Translations into Latin of three sonnets by Edna St. Vincent Millay seem more pedantic exercise than service. If Latin were a modern tongue, with a developing literature, it would be different; while new translations from the Latin are always welcome, there is no particular point in injecting, into a book of English verse, something the reader would have to retranslate, at least mentally, to enjoy.

The use of rhyme frequently reminds us of the subscriber who asked for the name of a textbook on "rhyming." That "rhyming" had been confused with the making of poetry was evident. Encountering at one end of the scale the belief that rhyme and poetry are identical, and, at the other end, that rhyme is the ruin of poetic composition; it seems pertinent to notice that many of the great poets of the past and present have made use of it. While Shakespeare's plays employed it less and less, as time progressed, the lyric passages in the earlier works, and, naturally, the Sonnets, had plenty of it. It is noticeable among the newer writers, as is also a return to more traditional use of metrical form.

If the sixteenth-century opponents of rhyme, with some sympathy from Spenser and Ben Jonson, failed to ostracize it, there is little to fear from modern extremists. What is important to remember is that rhyme is only ornament, and form should not be sacrificed for it, at any time. Where it can, with care and taste, be used to enhance the beauty or power of expression it should be used, but not elsewhere. It helps in the memorizing of poetry, and, after all, is not one of the great values of poetry its recurrence in the mind?

If rhyme introduces an element of jingle it breaks down dignity. Sidney Lanier advised us to "look upon the rhyme as merely the good garment of reason, and beware leaving the coat with no body in it," and George Gascoigne counseled to "rather searche the bottome of your braynes for apte words, than chaunge good reason for rumbling rime."

PEARL STRACHAN

Collins is the English publisher of Peter Quennell's "Byron in Italy." The American edition (Viking) was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 13, 1941.

The Trade of Singing

My Views on Voice Production, by Robert Lawrence Weer. Boston: Robert Lawrence Weer. $2.

SINGING, LIKE cabinetmaking, s a trade, and it wants the same sort of arrangements for its study and exercise that a manual occupation requires. This perhaps has been pointed out rarely, if at all, by writers of books on the subject in former days, though it was no doubt implied. Now it is made plain enough in Robert Lawrence Weer's snugly planned 100-page volume, "My Views on Voice Production."

* * *

More fully to explain, anyone who desires to be an apprentice of song must have what corresponds to a shop, with bench and tools. He must have them available, moreover, when he needs them, and there must be nobody and nothing to hinder. Precisely speaking, he must have a studio, where he can work at will. Then by way of equipment and assistance, he must have a piano, and he must be able to command the services of an accompanist constantly.

With these reliances, he may go ahead and get somewhere; whereas without them, he can become little else than a dabbler. Quite necessary to success, he must have a teacher who is master of the craft. The number of singers who have reached even a small achievement lacking a place in which to practise freely, unprovided with an instrument and someone to play it, and independent of a skilled instructor, is probably pretty small, though very likely certain secondary vocal knacks, like crooning and comic or sentimental balladry, can be learned by "pick-up" methods and minus facilities.

* * *

Mr. Weer only hints at such matters, or mentions them in a casual way, since his aim is to let his readers into certain fundamentals of voice training that he has learned from his own professors in times past and that he has verified through experience with his pupils. He does not pretend to impart trade secrets, since in reality there are none. He merely tells how he, as student, teacher, and practical singer, has applied what vocalists of advanced mastery have known and have put into effect since long time gone.

A chapter in which he discloses interesting findings is that on vocal registers and the attainment of an even scale. Being ' is own publisher, he can treat this and every theme he takes up in his own way of writing, no editor intervening to hold him down to conventional book style or to place upon him any commercial restrictions.

W. P. T.

The Book Window

Wild Life Conservation, by Ira N. Gabrielson, (Macmillan, $3.50), gives an idea of what the United States Department of the Interior is hopeful of accomplishing in the way of bringing back overhunted birds and animals that have their native habitat in American forests and on American plains and shores. It also indicates what farmers and other rural property owners can do to rescue the soil from faulty exploitation. Written in classic book style and without trace of official bulletin phraseology.

The Gulf Coast of Mississippi, by Nola Nance Oliver (Hastings House, $2). Many choice photographs, with descriptive texts, of pictorial and historical interest.

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The Education of Edward VII of Great Britain—A London Letter

Edward VII, by Catherine Gavin. London: Cape. 12s. 6d.

The Black Milestone, by Catherine Gavin. London: Methuen. 8s. 6d.

B. B. C., by Paul Bloomfield. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 9s.

LONDON

IT IS NOT SURPRISING that so faithful an admirer of France as Catherine Gavin should blame Edward VII's undoubted faults of character upon his upbringing. For King Edward was the originator of the policy of the Entente Cordiale, and upon those who were responsible for his early training the German tradition was strong. German was, in fact, the normal language of Queen Victoria's family circle when Edward was a child, and hundreds of thousands of people today still recall that, throughout his career, even when he sat upon the throne of England, he spoke with a pronounced German accent. Dr. Catherine Gavin notes these points, which, after all, are not very astonishing. George I, for example, was unable to speak English, with or without an accent.

While the Prince Consort was alive, the young Edward lived in an atmosphere of incessant moral instruction. His father thought that he should always be engaged in something useful. The idea of amusement was totally foreign to him. Dr. Gavin, in her admirable and fascinating study, sums the situation up thus:

"He took the bloom off everything, and the magic out of all childish illusions: there is no more subtly painful story of childhood than Albert Edward's account of the conjuror who came to Balmoral: 'He cut to pieces Mama's pocket-handkerchief,' said the little boy, 'then darned it and ironed it so that it was as entire as ever; he then fired a pistol and caused five or six watches to go through Gibbs' head; but Papa knows how all those things are done.'"

* * *

There was, however, one thing the Prince Consort did not know how to do. He did not know how to bring up children.

In spite of this, Edward VII, as a man, developed many of the qualities of a statesman. Beneath an exterior entirely genial and Bohemian—he was the model for Stevenson's frolicsome Prince Florizel—he had certain strong notions of international policy which he pursued with a disarming zeal. Dr. Gavin finds in him a subject completely to her liking, and her book both instructs (though in a pleasanter manner than the Prince Consort's) and delights.

Dr. Gavin has also recently published a novel, "The Black Milestone," which reveals her intense love for France. It is, in a way, a historical novel, though its story is concerned with events as fresh in public memory as the Allied defeat in Norway. As the French army was beaten by the advancing Germans in that shattering May a couple of years ago, Dr. Gavin's heroine, Christian Baird, the daughter of the not-too-conscientious clergyman in the Scottish village of Troup, fervently prayed that she might be in France, to assist that unhappy country.

* * *

She did not find her way to France. Indeed, at the end of the book, when she has the opportunity of going there as the bride of her French lover, she refuses to do so, because she cannot leave Scotland in an hour of peril. But she is able to help France in the shape of a wounded French officer, who lands on the shores of north-east Scotland after the withdrawal from Namsos. This landing is the beginning of many and strange incidents, including an abortive invasion of the British Isles, and it culminates, oddly enough, in the French hero's declining to recognize de Gaulle, on the ground that that celebrated soldier has further divided France at a time when unity is essential.

Thus, in more senses than one, the novel comes to a curious conclusion. It has, however, many merits, both as a tale of adventure and as the vehicle for Dr. Gavin's cool and competent scholarship.

Paul Bloomfield's "B. B. C." is an entertaining and a provocative book. Mr. Bloomfield was appointed to the Talks Assistants branch of the B. B. C. a few years ago, and seems to have spent a most unsatisfactory period of service being moved about from one part of the country to another, and never achieving any settled position. Judging not so much from any particular passage as from the general tone of his study, one would imagine that Mr. Bloomfield might at times be a difficult colleague to work with, for he has a full allowance of that vivid realization of their own intellectual eminence which is a not-infrequent quality amongst men educated at Oxford in general, and at Balliol in particular.

Very definitely Mr. Bloomfield is a Balliol man, to say nothing of being also a Harrovian. This double load of culture he does not always bear easily, being inclined to weigh down heavily on those less erudite than himself. But when not directly or indirectly concerned with his own comparatively unhappy experiences of the broadcasting world, he is excellent. His remarks, for example, on the southern public school intonation which the B. B. C. affects are the most sensible I have yet read. This intonation has been much criticized in some places, including the United States. But Mr. Bloomfield very justly points out that although it may not be universally liked by English-speaking peoples, it is at least universally understood, whereas a Yorkshire accent, for example, virile and forceful as it is, is in many parts even of the British Isles practically unintelligible.

HAROLD HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Design for Victorious Living

Victorious Living, by E. Stanley Jones. New York-Nashville: Cokesbury Press. $1.39

A BOOK BY THIS famous missionary and evangelist deservedly attracts immediate attention, for it comes white-hot from the furnace of intense spiritual experience. None who has followed the career of Dr. Jones can doubt the sincerity, the unshakable religious conviction, and complete consecration to his highest ideal which pervade a busy life.

This volume differs from all the author's previous works. It is arranged as a basic study for each day of the year, usually a subject to a page. At the top of the page are Biblical citations appropriate to the subject. At the bottom of each page is a prayerful petition which voices the hope of realization of the substance of the day's lesson.

In the preface Dr. Jones states his purpose to meet three needs. "A book of daily devotions for personal, group, and family devotions. . . . I have woven the devotions around one theme, Victorious Living." He states that the lessons are gathered in groups of seven to facilitate their use as a weekly study for classes. Yet the author undertakes to give to the subjects a sequence which facilitates its being read as an ordinary book. The reader is convinced that the author has fulfilled his purpose, for the subjects readily lead the reader from page to page.

* * *

A prominent feature of Dr. Jones' type of religion is its practicality. He makes it work. And this necessitates a presentation of the Master's teachings in direct and vivid statement, at once arresting and compelling. Victorious living is found only in acceptance of the teachings of Jesus and applying them to the degree that they become literally the way of life. This results in gaining ascendancy over the ills and constrictions and burdens of human experience.

While the major portion of the subjects treated stem from the New Testament, yet the opening Lesson for January 1 is based upon passages from the Old Testament. "In the beginning God (Gen. 1:1)." All victorious living begins with God. There can be no other sure foundation. The human heart longs for reality. Amid the wreckage of our hopes we cling to this desire. Life has a purpose, a goal beyond the material sense of life. Victorious living is gained as this sense of life gives place to the true.

The reader finds many excellent interpretations of New Testament Scriptures. One of these deals with the dual capacity of Jesus' mission, salvation of the individual and the reformation of society. Citing the statement from Matt. 12:20, 21, Dr. Jones, speaking of this blending of the individual with the social reformation, writes, "Here we find this blend—a tenderness toward individuals, a refusal to break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax, and a demand for social justice. For 'judgment' was not a deciding of legal points, but a giving of a fair, equal opportunity to all — the words 'social justice' express it."

In the discussion that follows, the necessity of this dual purpose of the Master's ministry is clearly stated. And in the following lesson the meaning of judgment is explained as the will of God expressed in such terms as "equality, fairness, divine law and divine love operating in the sphere of collective life."

* * *

The dissertation on prayer is another of many subjects with which Dr. Jones impressively deals. Under the caption "Life's Most Fruitful Pause," he emphasizes the value of prayer. "Prayer is the most talked about and the least used force in the world." And in defining his concept of prayer, he writes, "I mean that my lesser spirit can come into intimate, personal contact with the Spirit called God, that I can come to a common understanding with Him, can adjust my will to His will, and through the contact can find my personality heightened, enlightened, reinforced, used." This, he asserts, is something different from a "reflex influence," for without a response prayer loses its deep significance. In proof of his concept of prayer, the author declares that he has gone to prayer broken and with the sense of defeat, to arise from the experience "reinforced, new and victorious."

The lesson for Christmas deals with "The Sign Is a Babe." In describing the Master he sees in him "the gentle qualities of womanhood and the sterner qualities of manhood," so mingling "that both men and women see in Him their ideal, and the revelation of the Fatherhood and Motherhood of God."

The book is replete with clarifying expositions of Scriptural teaching based upon the broad conceptions of Christianity. Whether one agrees with all Dr. Jones' fundamentals is beside the question. There breathes through the pages the spirit of inspiration and of Christlike service as the test of Christian character. It is in many ways a forward-looking and liberal view of the world's most important subject.

A. F. G.

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actually means "weighed in the scales"

A *DELIBERATE* decision is one based upon a weighing of the facts and arguments involved—and that is the literal meaning of the word *deliberate*. It is derived from the Latin *deliberatus*, formed from the verb *deliberare*, which is a combination of *de*, a prefix denoting "down," and hence "completely," and *librare*, "to weigh." *Librare* comes from *libra*, "a balance or pair of scales."

Thousands of interesting word origins like this one are given in "the Supreme Authority"—Webster's New International Dictionary, *Second Edition*. Word origins are a famous feature of the Merriam-Webster. This great reference book goes far beyond ordinary conceptions of a dictionary. Its wealth of general information would fill a 15-volume encyclopedia. It contains 600,000 entries—122,000 *more entries* than any other dictionary. 12,000 terms illustrated; 3,350 pages. *WARNING:* The only genuine Webster is the MERRIAM-Webster. Don't be duped by so-called "Webster" dictionaries offered at fictitious "bargain" prices. Look for the Merriam-Webster name and circular trade-mark on the cover. Ask your bookdealer to show it to you. Mail coupon below for free booklet. G. & C. MERRIAM Co., Springfield, Mass.

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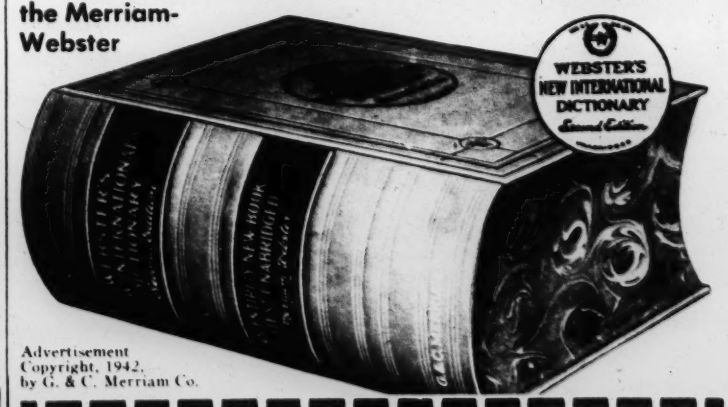

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A Camera Chronicle of the Pueblos

The Pueblos: A Camera Chronicle. by Laura Gilpin. New York: Hastings House. $3.

"TO PRESENT a visual impression of the homes of these ancient peoples (the Indians) and the country in which they lived, together with a glimpse of their present-day descendants." Such was the purpose of Miss Gilpin and in it she has been extraordinarily successful.

Her photographs in themselves are exquisite: mellow and sensitive, lovely always. But she does not leave to them the whole burden of the task; for the accompanying text is both scholarly and fascinating. Combined, these two media go far to make the public understand this land of the American Southwest, this New Mexico, filled as it is with color and a special lure of peoples and setting.

What many have not realized is the age of that part of the world. Just let them study those two great terraced buildings which face each other across the little cold blue stream which traverses the Pueblo of Taos; and then believe, if they can, that those buildings looked much the same when the Spaniards penetrated north from Mexico in the year 1540.

And, of course, that degree of age pales when contrasted with the prehistoric ruins which excavators have been bringing closer to the comprehension of the public; the cliff dwellings and certain of the pueblos on the mesatops. The experts tell us that it was probably from ten to twenty thousand years ago that the Indians crossed from Asia by way of Bering Strait, and then scattered southward over the American continent and on into Central and South America.

The experts can explain it all, out of their great, patient learning: how they have become persuaded of the co-existence of man in America with the late Pleistocene animals. They talk of spear points of flint, of fire hearths, of fossilized remains. More and more are their investigations in the Southwest turning up the proofs. Any barrowful of sand, when screened and scrutinized, may add to the precious proof.

So this original and delightful small book adds to one's store of understanding of the New Mexico of today. The modern aspect it paints delectably; but, at the same time, it leads one gently to look farther. It invites one to notice the sheer face of such a cliff as that at Puyé and see those little windows opening, like eyes, in the rocky sides; it urges one to climb to the flat top of such a pueblo as Acoma where, 357 feet above the level of the plain, the Acoma Indians have lived for centuries in what is perhaps the oldest continuously inhabited village in the United States.

One may revel, if he will, in the basketry and in the pottery of the Pueblo Indians of today, but one should remember that it is their heritage from thousands of years ago. One may gloat over the color of their rebosos or shawls, smile at the way in which some of the women roll their firm black hair in wheel-like formation over the ears, marvel at those snow-white buckskin boots which plod patiently over the mud and snow and earth of Taos Pueblo. But one should not forget how these habits, these costumes, these occupations, these dances and festivals, reach back into remote ages in an America of which most Americans have too little concept. M. W.

The Young Madison

James Madison, 1751-1780. by Irving Brant. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $4.50.

A MAN OF ACTION is the ideal subject for a biographer. To build the lineaments of a hero out of what a man thought presents a much harder task. For that reason, among others, the fourth President of the United States, James Madison, has not had so many biographies written about him as Washington, Thomas Jefferson, or Alexander Hamilton.

In attempting to provide a comprehensive and explanatory account of the career of Madison, Irving Brant has brought out a very detailed and, in some respects, rather discursive volume. At times, Mr. Brant seems to be devoting more attention to other actors on the Colonial scene than to his chosen character. There is, for example, an excellent characterization of Patrick Henry. Sometimes the author seems chiefly bent on knocking into a cocked hat some fine-spun theories of earlier biographers and historians. But always before the end of the chapter, young Mr. Madison appears and the reader sees for what purpose the stage has been set.

* * *

The present study brings Madison down only to the period where, as a serious-minded youth of 29 who had served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention and on the Governor's Council, he went off to Philadelphia to enter the Continental Congress. One cannot but look forward to Mr. Brant's treatment of the era when, still a self-effacing young man, Madison became responsible for probably more of the content of the Constitution of the United States than any other one man in the 1787 Convention.

For the present treatise is certainly provocative. It is challenging and is extensively documented. Mr. Brant became interested in his subject while preparing the background of his earlier book, "Storm Over the Constitution." The first four chapters may be skimmed briefly. One disposes of the genealogical effort to christen Madison's mother Eleanor instead of the more homespun Nelly. One details the reading which composed Madison's early education. Another dabbles in coarse, puerile rhymes of Whig debating-club days at Princeton. Another undertakes to identify the malady of which Madison, it is declared, was actually recovering even when he despaired of his future health.

* * *

From this point the author follows with heightening momentum the entrance of his subject into provincial public affairs and his part in the developing drama of national independence. Nor does he leave any doubt that for Madison it was a national drama. The young patriot was thinking not in terms of a province but of a continent.

In the constitutional convention of his State he had laid the foundation for one of the great contributions he was to make to the national Constitution even after its ratification. This was the provision in the Bill of Rights covering religious liberty.

Madison went further than even the liberal George Mason in his disapproval of an established church. Some of the reasoning of the time took the line that, in order to have tolerance, there had to be a State religion to tolerate dissent. Madison strove to establish religious freedom as a natural right growing out of liberty of conscience, not as an act of grace or condescension by monarch or hierarchy.

On this point he succeeded in modifying Mason's draft, which in most other respects became the Constitution of Virginia. By this point he laid the premise for that portion of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares, "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." And it fell to Madison to sponsor this Amendment in the First Congress of the new Nation. T. N.

Storm as Heroine

Storm. by George R. Stewart. New York: Random House. $2.50.

IN "STORM," an associate professor of English at the University of California pays tribute in fictional form to that diversified army of civilians employed on frontiers of risks, many of whom, after rigorous eight-hour shifts, are on 24-hour call.

George R. Stewart has written other novels, and his primary intent in his latest may be merely literary contribution. Even so, the by-product of appreciation, to many readers, may outshine the literary aspects. Yet, as a literary contribution, he has provided a freshness among novels by using Maria, the storm, as the main character, although she can hardly be called the heroine, even by J. M. (Junior Meteorologist), who named her.

"Storm," spreading over 12 days, each a chapter, begins with the formation of Maria in the western Pacific, out of a swirling Siberian air mass, and blows to an unusually severe climax over California's cities and farms, lowlands and ridges.

Of all the civilian guardians, the U. S. Weather Bureau can derive the most satisfaction from this salute. Trials and speculations in the San Francisco bureau bind the book together, although precautionary and emergency activities of railroad, power grid, airline, flood-control, road and telephone crews weave separate sagas in themselves.

Weathermen are complimented for the record of how far they have come toward foolproof forecasting, toward that day when no change in weather will be a surprise, and when every community will be properly prepared against all extremes.

Such forewarning depends upon a peaceful world; success so far has been due to co-operation of ships at sea reporting observations, now interrupted by war. Polar expeditions and observatories, urges the book, must go beyond adventure and fancy and become definite prerequisites for an interdependent world.

The book starts slowly, reading somewhat like a dry weather report; in places there are philosophic wonderings on cosmic meanings of civilization and the weather, which may confuse more than enlighten the reader. Once under way, however, the reader finds good pace to the end.

Most of the vocational atmospheres are easily understood, but some meteorology is too complex for a reader who fails to re-read and who may remain in the dark as to just what is an isobar or a "cold front." R. K. S.

Bessy Myers' book of her experiences as an ambulance driver and as a prisoner of the Nazis, entitled "Captured," is now published in America by Appleton-Century. The English edition (Harper) was reviewed in these columns on Oct. 4, 1941.

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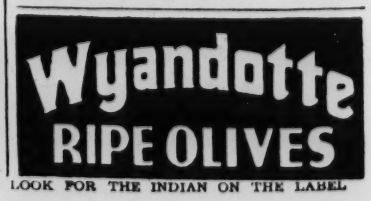

. . The People Spoke at Rio

(Continued from Page 2)

Anyone who could have harbored mean or narrow thoughts after the cumulative effect of those two moving appeals, made in simple but eloquent language, would have been harder than the granite of Rio's cliffs.

Visibly, the Argentines and Chileans responded, even though both delegations were then in the grip of situations that prevented full sharing in the victory of America over forces that have sought to blast it apart from within.

Regardless of what happens in the two southernmost countries, the other 19 have crowned their own solidarity with an alert tolerance that intends to permit no infringement of their security, yet holds every door open for Argentina and Chile to come along as fast as they themselves want to come.

In that manner of dealing, rather than the imposition of sanctions, America hopes to strengthen the forces within Argentina and Chile which respond to the popular desire for an Allied victory. Some observers felt that Argentina should be whipped into line by measures that would have made the position of the present Government untenable. Obviously, as long as that Government does not collaborate fully in hemisphere defense, it can expect to have less than full aid from other American governments. But so far as this record goes at Rio, conciliation won over coercion.

* * *

Surely the steady upward growth of Inter-American solidarity, reaching farther than ever before at Rio, even when full weight is given to dissident factors, provides persuasive support for methods employed so far. It would be hard to point to another association of nations in history, except the British Commonwealth, that has a comparable record. A more brittle system could easily have cracked wide open in Rio, given the depth or resistance encountered in Argentina and Chile. By a maximum of flexibility, the American way is to bring stragglers along instead of cutting them out of the herd.

Since so much has been done toward establishing a genuine American community of nations, Rio in perspective appears as heavily weighted on the side of success. There may be 10 per cent of failure, but most seasoned observers do not admit more now that the record is entirely in. Ninety per cent is pretty good yield in any enterprise.

* * *

Consider that the Americas, including Argentina and Chile, committed themselves to "complete solidarity."

Consider that before Rio only two nations on the South American continent had broken diplomatic relations with the Triple Alliance, and that before the conference ended all except Chile and Argentina had done so, with those countries in a position that made it hard for them to stay out.

Consider the provisions for joint defense of the hemisphere through the new Inter-American Defense Board, called immediately in Washington.

Consider the incorporation of the Good Neighbor Policy, on Latin-American initiative, into the norms of American International Law.

Consider the extensive measures for economic mobilization and suppression of subversive activities.

On balance, Rio registers a quickening response to the deep popular yearning expressed by Señor Padilla:

"The world marches irresistibly toward freedom."

The Brazilian interpreter, taking down the impromptu address, interjected that the audience replied with "Entusiasmo indescritivel."

OPINION REVISED

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. . Stained Glass

(Continued from Page 7)

wrestling with a husky de-cementing job.

"What ought we to do with the windows if we do have them taken out?" the letters ask.

"In the case of cathedrals," Mr. Burnham says, "the crypts are probably the best solution. They are well underground and protected on all sides. But, of course, there is a quantity of beautiful and valuable stained glass in schools, colleges, and other centers which have no crypts, and whose cellars are shallow. In these cases, I would say the best thing to do was to build an underground vault. If the norm of a possible bomb crater is 50 feet, then, I would say, build the vault 60 feet deep. The digging of a hole and the lining of it with cement, with a means of entrance, is comparatively simple."

Where the buildings have stained glass installations which rise to no great height, it is probable that a honeycomb-like scaffolding bulwarked by sandbagging will provide satisfactory protection. Where installations cannot be reached for sandbagging purposes, they may be removed, catalogued, packed in flat boxes, and stored in the crypts. With smaller churches, it might easily be made a community project to persuade the neighbors to conduct digging parties; get the local builders to collaborate on putting in the cement vault.

There was a time when a stained glass window, to be considered worthy of the name in the United States, had to have been designed and fabricated in Europe, and imported. It isn't that now American craftsmen have discovered how to copy the European glass. There isn't a copy of a European window among all the fine glass in the United States, it is stated. On the contrary, the American designers have partaken of a great inheritance, have been inspired by it, and adapted it, among other things, to the different quality of light in this climate to the conditions of their own country. Having achieved this, they naturally have an interest in seeing that their craftsmanship is not damaged or lost through the vicissitudes of war. Hence—though it is a curious fact that all the clamor arises at the time when many of them are enjoying a reasonable prosperity, with their staffs occupied full-time on new commissions—they are glad to advise, and, if necessary, undertake the work of dismantling and storing windows.

Meat for a Dime

New Orleans' "Poor Boy Sandwich"—a 10-cent sandwich phenomenon first making its appearance in the late twenties—is made with half a 28-inch loaf of French bread. This is split lengthwise and filled with a choice of roast meat, sea food, cheese or ham, and garnished with lettuce, tomatoes, and a gravy spread. For many this is a complete meal.

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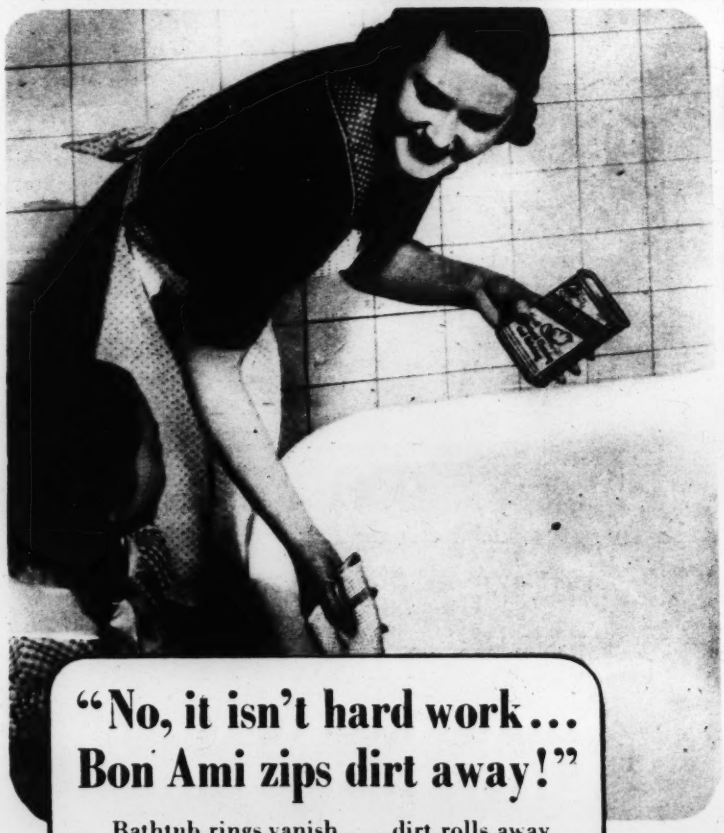

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"JIMMY," THE RAVEN, WORKING WITH "JIMMY" CAGNEY

Warner Brothers

A Star With Wings

HERE IS A NEW VERSION of Local Boy Makes Good. New, because this time it is a girl, her name is Jimmy, and she is a bird.

All this sounds a little complicated, I know, but it does not change the facts. The fact remains that Jimmy is a female raven, and the most successful raven in pictures, having to her credit more than 200 films.

Having appeared in that many pictures, Jimmy naturally has earned quite a tidy sum, which is evidenced by the recent purchase by her trainer of a lovely wooded estate. There she lives in peaceful retirement until she is called to appear in a new picture. In the latest one—in which Jimmy shared the honors with Bette Davis and Jimmy Cagney, neither one of whom had made anywhere near 200 pictures—the part called for plenty of sham battles. Since Jimmy was bound to retain her title of Best Groomed Raven in Hollywood, a stand-in, Coco, was provided. Coco is a male and can take plenty of rough handling. Of course he gets paid for it, but Jimmy takes the closeups and the bows.

Like Baby Sandy, Jimmy has been generally thought to be of the opposite sex because usually she (or rather Coco) had appeared in roles requiring plenty of courage and aggressiveness. In "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Coco battled with Bette Davis in a desert cave, while Jimmy perched daintily on her trainer's shoulder, nibbling on an apple. When the dangerous scene was over Jimmy, like a real star, strutted in front of the camera, and took the closeups.

Besides being one of the best-groomed birds in pictures, according to Curley, Jimmy's trainer, Jimmy is also one of the most accomplished. Name another, he challenges, who can powder *Your* nose, write a letter, open a zipper, or *Fly Backwards!*

Another bird to bustle into headlines recently was Penguin Pete of Hermosa Beach. After appearing briefly in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," he was returned to his Hermosa Beach haunts where he continues to entertain visitors with his antics and his peculiar strut. T. A.

The Treasure of the Trousseau

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Using a Valuable Chippendale Desk as a Model, One of Nassau's Sharp-Eyed Woodworkers Copies the Beautiful Design in Haitian Mahogany

In the Eighteenth-Century Tradition

TOURISTS CALL THEM the "singing wood carvers of Nassau," but among the natives of the Bahamas they are known as the men who are engaged in preserving for posterity the art of Thomas Chippendale, George Hepplewhite, and Thomas Sheraton, famed eighteenth-century English cabinetmakers.

The story of these wood carvers recently reached the outside world by way of a visitor who, when touring in the regions of a lonely cove eight miles west of Nassau, had heard fragments of song, the vibrant, plaintive music of the Negroes. There were no homes in sight, he insisted, only a road, turning away from the sea to wind up a green, blossom-strewn slope.

Following the road, the visitor came upon a collection of rambling, buff buildings on the crest of the slope, surrounded by coconut palm and casuarina trees sprouting from a velvety, green lawn. Within a sprawling building, its arched door open to the sea breezes, he found native wood carvers, most of them descendants of slaves who once tilled Nassau's plantations, engaged in the fine art of cabinetmaking.

Credit for the Nassau industry must go to Mr. G. R. Baxter of this tropical island. A wealthy Englishman who had turned his talents to a variety of enterprises since he came from England two decades ago, Mr. Baxter had a great fondness for the graceful designs and fine construction of the furniture which Thomas Chippendale and his contemporaries, Hepplewhite and Sheraton, created in London in the 1700's.

It can be said that Nassau's wood carvers are the results of Mr. Baxter's hobby. In the first place, he had to collect in England the costly originals which were to serve as patterns, an expense which discouraged any ideas of profit. Secondly, the men chosen to carry out Mr. Baxter's experiment had to learn their trade from the bottom up. The workers knew nothing practical about wood carving or fine cabinetmaking.

However, after three years, the stout-wristed, sensitive-fingered colored men recruited by Mr. Baxter have learned to fashion Haitian mahogany and majagua into beautiful pieces of furniture which can be distinguished from the originals only by the most expert. The first studio on Orange Hill, overlooking the blue Bahamian sea, has grown. New young men have come to learn how to cut designs of Chippendale into hard wood. Many of the wealthy visitors to this island have heard of the new Bahamian craft, and their patronage is spreading the word among admirers of old furniture.

When strangers visit the factory, the foreman has an amusing trick. He brings two chair backs out into the bright sun and asks the visitor to judge which is the original Chippendale or Hepplewhite or Sheraton and which is the Bahamian reproduction. Invariably, unless the visitor is an expert who has come especially to study the reproductions, he gives up in confusion.

Aside from their reproductions, the singing wood carvers of Nassau are now applying what they have learned from the old masters in the manufacture of original designs and in the creation of custom-built pieces for some of Nassau's magnificent private homes.

Because so much of the painstaking process requires long hours of hand work, the output of the studio is small. It is still more an art than an industry. But the first obstacles have been passed. The men who learned their artistic trade the hard way are now ready to pass the secrets of their craft onto other apt natives. Nassau, sometimes called "the Empire's show window" because of the variety of British goods it has introduced to American visitors, may some day be as noted for its fine furniture as it is as a playground for wealthy cosmopolites. L. M.

Over the Editor's Desk

HOMER LEA, general and prophet, has come to wide attention again, now that the events which he long but vainly labored to persuade the United States authorities to prepare for have occurred in the Pacific. There is now talk of reprinting his "Valor of Ignorance," which was a stirring but unheeded warning. Marshall Stimson, a Los Angeles attorney, was long Homer Lea's friend. Mr. Stimson was educated in California and at Harvard, where he attended law school for two years. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1901 and in California in 1903. He has practiced law in Los Angeles since then, specializing in probates, real estate, and special assessment law. He has held many civil service positions, and important political posts in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League, the Good Government Association, the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican Committee, the Progressive Party, the Republican Party in California, the State Commission of the Pan-Pacific Exposition, and the Los Angeles League of Nations Association. He is a member of numerous historical, pioneer, and social clubs.

Egon Kaskeline, a journalist with months of experience as a journalist in Vichy, describes the means whereby some French writers have been induced to support the Nazis.

Roland Hall Sharp, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at the recent conference of the Americas at Rio, reports his summed-up impressions of that historic event.

Now that the protection of stained-glass windows is being talked of, Janet Mabie's article has a timely quality.

William H. Clark, whose connection with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society puts him in touch with flower exhibition officials all over the United States, offers an inviting picture of plans for the spring flower shows, with their inclusion of vegetables this year in their victory gardens.

Harlan Trott, of the staff of the Magazine Section, describes the changed strategy introduced by "land-going ships."

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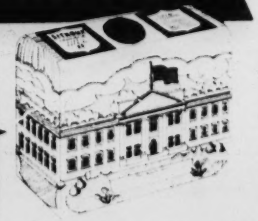

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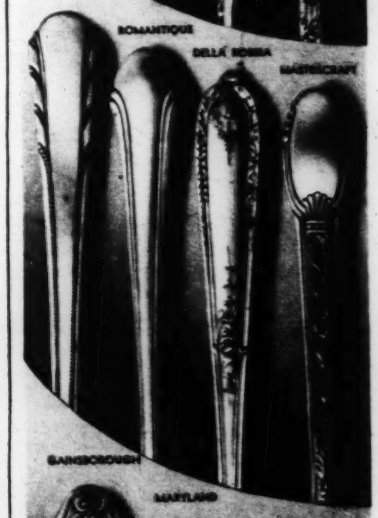

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